RUSSIAN

I was born on March 9, 1871 on my father's estate called Poluevo, in Smolensky Province.

Our ancient noble lineage originated from Genghis-Khan; whose grandson, Batee(Bamnu) was a Khan of the golden Hordo and his (Batee's) son, Prince Berka or Berkai (Bepka or Bepkmu) came in 1321 to the city of Vladimir and there accepted baptism from Metrolopolis Peter; at that this godparents were: the Grand Prince of Moscow, John Kalits, (Ubah Kauma) and the Grand Princess Solomonaida. The Grand Princess presented Berka with a panagia, a medalion of the Blessed Virgin, and a silver cup; and the Grand Prince bestowed upon him many lands near Belo-Ozero white Lake. Berkai was named Aneekei and from him began our lineage. Aneeki married a daughter of Nikita Vorontsow. She was related to the Grand Princess, being her niece. Aneeki begot from her many sons. One of them was called Vasili Khrepoon-- to make snoring, horse sounds, from whom started the lineage of the Khrepoonor. It is regretable that my genalogicla records were left in the Irkutsk (a city in Siberia) bank. However, by chance it happened that I brought out two charters, which were given to our line by Tsar Alexi Michaelovich and by Tsarina Sophia. The latter charter was bestowed previous to the Androosovsky

Peace, to the Polaks. These charters are in my possession even now. From the succeeding generations of our family were especially known a marine by name of Peter; and a commander of one of the regiments quartered in Saint Petersburg, Badgan. A bridge and a palace on Saint Petersburg were named in honor of these persons. My direct grandfather, Basil Philippovich had been a Marshal of the Roslov Noblesse. For his large donations to the needs of the Smolensky Noblesse, some ten years after his death, a motion was duly carried to hang his portrait at the Hall of Assembly there. At that time Basil Philippovich's uncle was the richest of all our relatives. He married a widow of a cavalier guard, X being tempted by the fact that she was a prominent German Duchess. The first branch of our family tree had all died out; but the second branch, to which I belong, is now the senior one; and I personally, representing the seventeenth generation of the line, am also the representative of all our lineage.

My father after four years of matrimonial life separated from my mother, who after this moved with us children to her father at Saratov on the River Volga. Some five years after my grandfather lost his position and my mother, being left without support, moved to Saint Petersburg where she found herself a position as manager of a shop and store of children apparel. At that time

in 1880 my cousin (a woman) married a millionaire, a bank director, who took me to his household for upbringing. After having been graduated from a real school, I entered the Moscow Imperial Technical School, where I was a student for two years only, however. After falling in love with my present wife, when she was a young maiden, I married her, and because of this left the school. With my guardian and benefactor's help I then and there obtained a position at the Simbirsky Bank, wherein I was serving from 1894 until 1902. Then I was transferred, with a raise in my rank, to Kiev; and in 1904 I returned to Simbirick again, now in the capacity of manager of the bank's branch there. In 1913 I was transferred in the like capacity to the city of Katherinbrug (Екатеринбург).

During the first days of the revolution, there was formed in Katherinburg the so called Committee of Public Safety to which I amongst others was elected. When the Bolsheveiks took power there, I was arrested, but then released to liberty again. After the Cheihs (Tsar) liberated Katherinburg from the Reds, I and my family moved to live at Omsk, where Kolchak's government invited me to a post as member of the minister of Treasury's Council. The minister at that time was Michailov. After he was gone, I moved with my family to Vladivostok. Here, having almost no means of existence, I had to take Croker

RUSSIAN

Origin

T____ was born in Russia in 1888. When the World War swept over Europe he was a practicing physician already. He was mobilized at once and served in the Army. During the ensuing Revolution he continued with the Army, finding himself in a regiment fighting on "While" side.

Reasons for immigration.

When the great White migration started from Russia he followed its course, still as an army doctor. In 1923, in his 35th year, he came over tb the United States of America.

Surprise.

Upon arrival here he experienced the greatest shock of his life. Though he practiced medicine for several years in Russia and made quite a reputation as a good physician, he suddenly found that entering the States automatically deprived him of his status. He could not legally practice here before passing the required examinations.

Former education.

His high school education gave him knowledge of Latin, German and French; his college confirmed on him his M.D. degree. But neither taught him English and so he was here, in his new country, without the benefit of knowing language. That was his great handicap.

First Job.

Owing to that, he could not even find a job where he could be employed in his speciality. He considered himself lucky when he got his first job as a janitor in a hospital.

Hard Study.

Years of hard study followed. The aim was clear before him, to master the language, pass the examinations and become a doctor once more, now in the country of his adaptation.

First success.

At last he succeeded. The right to practice was his again.

Favorable circumstances.

Starting his American practice he knew that he had al-ready clients waiting for him. They were Russian immigrants who came here either at the same time as he did or in the years that followed. They did not know the language. They knew his former reputation. Now he had added an American degree and knowledge to that. So he was confident of, at least, some success.

Establishing himself.

His first clients were Russians. He started first at his home address. Soon he was able to open his offices downtown. His Russian practice was the backbone of his American career as a doctor.

Nowadays one can meet Russians in this city in almost every walk of life. They are in constant contact with the Americans, on the job and outside, in private life. They recommended him to their American friends in time they needed a doctor. His practice enlarged.

Russian Americans.

Now he is a successful physician, with a good growing practice. To his Russian knowledge and experience he was able to add the benefits obtained with his American M. D. As it is generally the cause with the Russian doctors he is continuing to be on good terms with the latest developments of medical science.

RUSSIAN

This informant is a Russian, fifty-five years old, and has been in this country for the past thirty years. Since the time of his arrival he has made his living as longshoreman first in New York and for the past twenty years in San Francisco. During all this time he has never had an accident until year ago, when a cut from a rusty tin finding which he neglected to attend, resulted in blood poisoning. Since then he has done little work, partly because of age, and again because of the lack of employment generally.

He is married to a fellow Russian and has two big boys, about twenty years old each. His great vice, which is shared by his wife and sons, is drink. He does not drink as the Italian does, moderately and as freshening to his food, nor as an American, quickly and for a pick up, but vastly, unendingly, and for days at a time until in more cases than not, DT has set in. In fact he is well known to the Trotrero Police, for it is his playful habit in times of drink, to beat up his wife and sons, wreck the furniture, and amble out on the street like a great mad deer, seeking a fight. His youngest son has inherited this terrible vice and when I met him, had just been released from the hospital after a bout with the red snakes and the green elephants.

Now you would think this big sodden hulk would have little time for romance. But it seems that not three years ago, when he was already past fifty, there lived next door to him on Russian Hill, another family of Slavs, whose young daughter was just 17. And this young lassy proceeded to pull the old man's leg. His wife had not suspicion of the state of affairs until his weekly pay check became smaller and smaller. This was explained on the score of no work. But she wondered why when going to the corner grocery store to get some kerosene, or a bit of soap, that her neighbors laughed self-consciously at her, and tried to avoid her. Then again she wondered why the old man wanted to spend so much time in the garden. So she spied on him and saw him pass over a ten dollar bill to the young lassy.

She soon stopped all that. Down to the docks she went his next payday. She saw him draw his pay and go off to a saloon. In she followed and beheld him and the lassy over a couple of glasses splitting the paycheck. Well, she soon fixed the lassy and the old man has no inamorata now. In fact it seems that there is some sort of fixer among the Russians, because she told me she put her case up before the enigmatic being, and, now the lassy doesn't live there anymore, she's gone off with a Filipino, at least, as the old lady says, and her old man's paycheck can be drawn only by herself.

But I daresay the old man gets revenge, because his lawful wedded spouse was a battered old lady the last time I say him.

RUSSIAN

Origin, education:

S-- was a millionaire in Russia. He was a real millionaire, before and during the Worlds War. He was a self-made man of fifty, when the Russian Revolution broke out and the Soviets siezed all his property.

Reasons for immigration:

Fearing the excesses of the masses led by the Bolshevists catchword "war to the palaces, peace to the hamlets," he fled the country taking with him his family: his wife, a ten year old son, and a daughter under nine. He took with him all the cash money he could lay hands on, several thousand dollars.

Coming to the States:

They came straight to the States. In 1923 the way was still open for Russians. When still on the boat, he decided to settle on the land.

Settling as a farmer:

He bought a farm here in California. He thought that he knew enough of farming, having made his fortune in Russia in the farm business. But neither he nor his family knew the language and farming methods of their new country.

Failure:

He failed as a farmer in a few years. The huge organizations feeding upon farmers here proved to be his undoing. At first he lost money then his farm; but he learned his lesson.

Janitor:

On the edge of extreme poverty, he came to the city. Being an old man, he could not get a job to his liking or ability. He was glad, when after several trying months of despair, he got employment as a janitor.

Education for children:

His wife could only pick up odd jobs here and there.

At that time, their embitions were curtailed by such prosaic things as food and shelter for themselves and care for their growing children. On a little more than one hundred dollars a month they managed to attain their aim.

Russian Americans:

Their children grew up. Graduates of high school only. (college was beyond their means) they went to work to help their parents. That, they considered their first duty. Intelligent and capable, they know that here, in America, they will succeed and make good Americans.

[illegible]

G. was born in Orenburg, Russian Siberia in 1901. From his facial characteristics it is impossible to tell his racial origin for the traces of oriental influences are entirely absent. Therefore, we must assume his ancestors lived in this vicinity for centuries unmolested by the hordes of Genghis Khan and Tammerlane while making the world safe for Mongolians by conquering the vast stretch from Vladivostok to Vienna.

His father was a physician. He was a well educated man and as a hobby was interested in and studied archaeology and what was known at that time of old civilizations and was also an historical scholar. Prior to his entering the practice of medicine, like all the students in the university, he entertained socialistic ideas and belonged to several of those small radical groups which keep the girls of all countries and ages awake at night shuddering at the future of the country. He began practicing medicine, however, married, and with the increase of responsibilities marriage implies, the birth of Gleb, and his intimate contact with the repressed and greatly subjected masses, all his radical ideas fled. He became class conscious and of course aligned himself with the class which his social position as a physician placed him. The abortive revolution of 1905 crystalized his convictions and when the ruthless and

cruel suppression of the peasants uprising ended in their utter demoralization he became thoroughly convinced socialisms was a lost cause and would remain so forever. This attitude of mind he has consistently maintained and furnishes the background for G.'s intellectual evolution.

G. attended the schools at Orenburg and upon finishing attended the Naval Academy. Here he studied various cultural subjects becoming intensely interested in history and languages. He had five years of Greek and Latin and also became proficient in German and French. As his education in college was nearing its end the World War began thrusting him into maelstrom. The Russian revolution of 1917 was slow in spreading to Siberia. Since his whole environment precluded his sympathies from becoming aligned with the Reviets, he joined the White Russian Army under Seminov, the butcher, and for two years participated in the attempt to restore the monarchy. After the Red Army under Trotsky, had defeated the Kolchak campaign in the west, it turned its attention to Seminov in the east. He was defeated and the white army was routed being driven across the border into China and Mongolia. During this campaign Orenburg changed hands several times finally remaining in the hands of the Red army and Glob found himself an exile and one of a group of 150 White Russian refugees wandering through China. They suffered many hardships as it was winter. Nearly a hundred

died of starvation or were frozen. G. with about fifteen others who were penniless found work on a Chinese tobacco plantation. Here for several months they worked for forty cents a day. They slept in the tobacco shed on the piles of tobacco and their food cost them about eight cents a day. His work consisted of turning a sifting machine by hand eleven hours a day. An ex-army colonel fed the machine with tobacco leaves. Sometimes their diet consisted of a stew made of vegetables and dog meat.

He also enjoyed such delicious morsels as rats and other small animals served with the menus at the restaurants where they ate. At the end of two months he had saved a dollar and twenty-five cents. This was considered quite an accumulation of wealth so with several others he decided to start out for French Indo-China and join the French Foreign Legion. Someone suggested Harbin however, and the trek began across the snow covered mountains of Mongolia. They traveled on foot and when they arrived in Harbin the Imperial Russian Consulate was still in the hands of the monarchists assisted by American and Allied troops.

On funds furnished by the Consul and President Harding, the small group of refugees were given passage to America. So shortly G. found himself in Seattle and obtained work in a dyeing and cleaning establishment, pressing pants. He joined the union and received forty-

five dollars a week. He wrote to his father enclosing a photograph of himself at his work. The old man was scandalized and wrote him to cease this menial labor at once as he was disgracing the family.

Up to now G. did not know a word of English. But he studied at night schools and soon learned the language. He came across the poems of Robert Service and his imagination took fire on the romance of Alaska and the northwest. As a result, he purchased a pair of boots and a Northwest Mounted police hat, quit his job and started for the land of adventure with the idea in mind of working in the far north. It was February and the ice was still solid but he had made up his mind he was going to Alaska and started out. In Juneau he waited for the ice to crack, and when it finally did and the Northwest Passage was open his savings had dwindled to such an extent he had little over his fare. When he arrived at Fairbanks he began to look for a job. But ever since the Yukon gold rush around had petered out there were no jobs and looking for a job was considered humorous.

He found a Russian who had lived there for years however and a friendship grew between them. So this friend gave him living accommodations until it would be possible for him to return to the states. G. found no work and decided that he would buy a ticket to some point south and

try his luck in digging clams at a small town further down the coast. He had just the fare to get there and no more funds. So he purchased his ticket and boarded the boat. On board he met a gambler, when he told his plan to this gambler it was pointed out to him his clam digging venture was ridiculous because even there he would get no work. They became good friends and the gambler paid his fare back to Seattle.

Back in Seattle, S. went to the lumber camps and worked as a logger and stiblestrecker. It was the early post war years and he made about fourteen dollars a day as wages were still high. For a year he worked here and saved his money while most of the other men were buying Chrysler roadsters and spending right and left. He sent about Twelve Hundred Dollars to his father during this year. At the end of the year he had saved several thousand dollars. The post war depression set in, the I.W.W. strikes were called, the workers were crushed and wages were cut. S. quit his job and went to China to visit his father. Because he was an ocelle and would not enter the U.S.S.R., his father came to China to visit him. Then he started on a trip around the world. He spent several years in most of the European countries. The old world atmosphere fascinated him. For two years he worked as a guide to tourists in Naples. Later he went to Belgium. In Brussels he also became a

guide as an occupation. So he worked at various odd jobs in whatever lines of work he could get. He lived in Paris for a year. Then adventure called again and he returned to America.

Next he is in the Spreckles Sugar Refinery at Crockett, California, working as a laborer. While here he took several night courses at an Extension School conducted by the Americanization division of the state university. He met one of the teachers who had traveled extensively. Their companionship culminated in marriage and they moved to San Francisco. Entering the University as a special student he began a course in pharmacy at the Affiliated Colleges. Two days a week he works as a clerk in a drug store spending the rest of his time in intensive study. As a hobby he spends his leisure at bookbinding and saving rare stamps prior to 1900. He has a large and rare collection of old stamps and his hand bound books are magnificent examples of what has become a lost art since the machine age. He is still a monarchist and despises all socialistic ideas intensely. A year ago he believed the Soviets would be overthrown. Today he believes America will become Sovietized within ten years and that it is deplorable. He dreams and wishes he could return to Paris which he considers the only civilized city in the world. He is thirty-four years old.

RUSSIAN

Mr. L. lives in a comfortable second floor room in a house near Fillmore district. Mr. L. was born in December 1887, in Orenburg, Russia. Mr. L. graduated from the Orenburg's real school, equivalent to a junior college, in 1916, and attended the University of Moscow. He studied mechanics.

Mr. L.'s parents were both born in Orenburg, Russia. His father was a wealthy merchant, and dealt with the Russia's most famous Orenburg scarfs. You could draw a seven foot square scarf through a ring. The scarfs were light as a feather, and warm as a fur.

Mr. L. and his parents belong to the Russian Orthodox Church. All L.'s family moved from Orenburg to Harbin, Manchuria, in 1918, because their stores were closed by Bolshevicks.

In 1918, Mr. L. received a clerk's position in Harbin, Manchuria,from the Chinese Eastern Rail Way. His salary was 1800 eighteen hundred gold rubles a year. He lived in a three room flat, and had a Chinese boy servant.

In 1931, Mr. L. arrived in San Francisco, and settled in the room that he has at present. He pays for room and board, forty dollars per month. He came to San Francisco, because his father and mother were here. Mr. L. found work, almost at once, as a paper hanger. He has steady work at four dollars per day. Mr. L. has never married.

RUSSIAN

Mr. V____ lives at C_____ Street, San Francisco, in a housekeeping room on the first floor, renting at fifteen dollars a month. Mr. M____ moved from Shanghai, China toM____ Street San Francisco into one room renting in 1931 for fifteen dollars per month. He lived there until moving to H___ Street in 1932.

V____ was born in 1900 in Sarapul, Vyatka district Russia. His parents were both born in Russia. He and his parents belong to Russian Orthodox church. V____ graduated from Sarapul Junior College.

In 1920 Mr. M____, because of political reasons, left Russia for Harbin, where he remained until 1924, there was little to do for Mr. M____ in Harbin and in the year 1924 he went to Shanghai.

In Shanghai Mr. M____ was doing odd jobs until in 1929 he became married. He and his wife both decided to go to the United States January 14, 1931 on the S.S. Taiyo Maru Mr. And Mrs. M___ took entrance to San Francisco.

January 16, 1931 Mr. and Mrs.___ took their first papers they lived together until 1932 when they took a formal divorce.

In 1931 Mr. M____ established furniture business and in 1932 had a four hundred dollar savings account in a local bank. In 1932 his earnings were equivalent to one hundred and ten dollars a month, in 1933, one hundred and

twenty dollars a month, and in 1934 to fifty two dollars a month.

His business is located at the place where he lived on H____ Street. Mr. M____ has no children.

RUSSIAN

X was born in Siberia, of Russian parentage. His father and his ancestors, as far back as he can remember, have been fishermen. His mother, one of the five women in the Colony of thirty-eight, died shortly after he was born. He was an only child. He grew up on the barges among the fishermen.

At twenty-two, his father died, so he left the colony and traveled to Harbin, in Manchuria. There he got a job as a pilot on a river boat, found a wife, and started to learn to read. Ten years ago, he left his wife and their only son in Harbin and came to San Francisco in search of a fortune. He had been studying English by himself and had become so proficient that he was able to pass the thirty-three lessons in citizenship in only four weeks. Today he speaks a beautiful, grammatically correct, rather classical English, which shows the influence of his extensive reading. When he first came to San Francisco he got a job as a mate on the Sacramento river boats, and later his present job as deck hand on the Southern Pacific ferries.

Two years ago, he had saved enough money to send to Harbin for his wife and son. His son graduated from High School last June, and has been saving money from his job as as a truck driver to go to the University next year. The

father has become interested in bacteriology and has read everything he can get on the subject. When the ferries are disbanded because of the Bay Bridge, he plans to go South and take a year's course in bacteriology at the University of California so that he can qualify as a bacteriologist in some city health department.

RUSSIAN

Batteries and junk is the business of Mr. N., a Russian from the Ukraine, unmarried, and forty-five years of age.

He came to the United States when he was about fifteen years old and though he landed in New York with his mother, father and brother, the family did not stay there but went almost directly to Chicago. N's first job is the one he remembers most vividly, it was selling brooms on the streets of the "Windy City" for ten cents each. He held other odd jobs, in wrecking yards, garages, and battery shops; and what he learned in these semi-mechanical fields led him into his present business. By the time he was twenty-three he decided to leave Chicago and his mother, father, and bother (the former two are now dead), and came out the the Pacific Coast. He stayed in Los Angeles for a short time. Then he went up into the San Joaquin Valley where he almost prospered. He ran a garage and between tourists, other travellers, and Japanese truck growers, he got along well. However, after several years, the depression set Mr. N. wandering again. This time he settled in Las Vegas, Nevada, where he set up another battery and junk business, with a partner, and engaged in the not too lucrative business of selling parts to, and fixing batteries for tin-horn tourists. The chief job, and likewise hate, of N's existence were these same tourists

whom he cursed because of their "chiszziling" ways. Until he left Las Vega, N. spent most of his spare time gambling at the "crap tables" in the town's gambling dives. He is at present in Oakland looking for an opening in his line of business, the battery and junk business. His brother, with whom he has little correspondence, is a sheet-metal worker in Chicago.

RUSSIAN

"Yes sir, my parents were Russian people, therefore I am a Russian too. But I am taking the liberty to say that I am an American more than a Russian because I was born in Sacramento, Ca ifornia, in 1896, just after my parents were naturalized in America. At that ti e, my father had a barber shop. Being six years old, I started to attend grammar school. My father was a very educated man. He taught me the Russian language and made me acquainted with his old country by telling many stories about Russia.

"In 1908 he was offered, by Singer Sewing Machine Company, to be a salesman for this company in Russia, so we went to Russia. There we have settled in St. Petersburg (at present time this capital city named Leningrad). Wishing me to attend Russian High School, gymnasium, my father hired for me a teacher who prepared me to get into fifth class of gymnasium and in several months, was able to do this and I studied there until I graduated in 1913. In summer time of 1914, my parents and I returned to America. Here, in San Francisco, my father bought a barber shop and again got into his old business. Meanwhile I became a student of University of California. In 1919 my parents died in a street car accident and I was left alone

in the whole world. Completing my education at the University, I started to make money as a clerk in a bank.

"After the death of my parents I inherited their property and money. At that time I was young, healthy, strong, rich and happy. Going into the bank business, I gained a great deal of money, but in 1928 I lost all, and now am as poor as a church mouse. From this time my fortune left me. I have changed many professions and at length became jobless. However, I hope everything will be changed pretty soon and again I will be happy as before, because I believe in myself and believe in America. Next month I shall leave San Francisco for South America."

RUSSIAN

"I was born in the city of Orel, January 5, 1894, in the family of a military commander, and studied in the Orel Women's Gymnasium, where I was graduated in 1912. Soon after this, having met at my acquaintance's an officer of an infantry regiment, I married him. We had two children, a girl and a boy. The girl died a few months after birth; and the boy, having grown up to a young man, lives now in America.

"After four years of marriage, I became a widow, and went to live with my parents, who at that time moved to Saint Petersburg. Father retired, and we lived on his pension. I forgot to tell that I had an elder brother, who, being graduated from a military school, became an officer of the Guard's Regiment.

"In 1914 he went to war on the Roumanian Front, and in the next year my father went to war too. After this, we all, ie, my mother, I, and my little son, moved to live in Orel again. In March of 1917 in Russia, as it is known, there started the Revolution. By this time my father was lost (at the front) and brother, being severely wounded, was in some hospital at Odessa. Before the Bolsheviks took power, we, mother, and I, and my son, moved to live at Vladivostok. We lacked means of livelihood, and therefore, I had to work as a waitress - - in the biggest restaurant in Vladivostok. In 1920 my mother and my son returned to Orel, and I continued working at the restaurant.

"Next year, (it seems), there was formed in Vladivostok the government of Markuloff. His closest associate, after having met me, made me a proposal of marriage and married me. When Merkuloff's government fell, my husband and I moved to Harbin, where we lived up till the summer of 1923; and then immigrated to America. Here we settled in San Francisco; rented a large apartment, furnished it, and started a boarding house. The business picked up very well. Besides this, my husband found a janitor's job. We brought my son here from Russia, and lived a quiet life. So it went til 1928. That unfortunate year I fell in love with a roomer of our apartment, divorced my husband, and married my sweetheart.

"My former husband left San Francisco, went to Los Angeles, and bought a farm nearby; and I with my new husband still live in San Francisco. We both work in one factory. I as a patternmaker (dresses) and he as a machinist.

"We live harmoniously and have a comfortable income. Together, we make about $150.00 per month. This depression has not touched us at all. My son, about whom I spoke before, attends the University at Berkeley. That is all."

RUSSIAN

"When I came from Irkusk, via China, to San Francisco, I was an inexperienced young woman. My parents died when my two sisters and my brother were very young. At the time of my departure my brother was in Mukden at the Politechnic. I stopped there a week and left for Shanghai, where I boarded the steamer for the United States. Arriving here, I had a letter for a friend of my brother, and he was in Berkeley. I went there and found the lady to be Swedish. As I could only talk Russian, it was hard for me, as I did not know one word of English. Often I have been taken in by the lady to make understand that Russian talk was not allowed as I only could converse with theMr.

"I found a way, soon knowing I was not wanted, to earn an honest living in a San Francisco family; and at the same time I could learn English. I was determined to work and see for myself how life is in the United States. As it was by that family seemed more like home. I met a young Russian student and became engaged to him. For a time I was uncertain what to do as my younger sisters were to arrive soon from China here. When both were settled here I was indeed very glad to marry and have my own home and I had many things prepared.

"It was unfortunate that death claimed my dear husband when everything was running so nicerly, and no sooner had the many flowers all faded, my loss became unbearable. I went to stay with my younger sister, who had married in the meantime,

to forget. For a while I was seemingly better and I went to a country place for about one year. When I was lonesome I returned and found a place to suit me for light work in an office of a lawyer. Many an unexpected experience I went through and many different opinions of employers I could gather.

"I am a voter and have pledged my vote for Hatfield. I do not know anyway to suggest for betterment as I do not know how deep the corruption of everything is. I miss the church bells ringing and the festivities of longer duration on Easter and Christmas days. I cannot share the same opinion with them. I wish that after rain comes sunshine."

SOCIOLOGICAL

Russian

Mr. L. was born in Russia in the year of 1854, in a village, known as a dorf.

A dorf is a small settlement with one street, the houses being built on both sides of this street. These villages are quite numerous because the farmers all live in the dorfs instead of on their farms as they do in the United States. In these dorfs they have their schools, churches, and trading quarters. You may compare some of them to one of our country villages of fifty to on hundred inhabitants, with the houses built on both sides of a road going through the center. This dorf was called Liebendorf, located approximately thirty miles from Odessa, Russia which was the nearest large city, and also their principal city for their monthly shopping. This made it necessary for the inhabitants to purchase their provisions in large quantities. Generally several families in the dorf would get together and one person would make the trip and purchase the supplies for them all. Thus each man would make a trip about every three or four months which would at certain times of the year require four days for the round trip, on account of the bad roads. This was especially true in the winter months when it was cold with heavy snow storms.

The road lead through some v ry heavily timbered country. At that time the timber was infested with wolves, which were larger than the wolves found in the United States, some of the being much larger than a good sized police dog. In the summer months the wolves travel through the forest independently, but in the long winter months when their food beco es scarce, they gather in packs, sometimes as many as a hundred in a pack and together, search for food. During the period s when it was very cold, with heavy snow on the ground, it was difficult for these animals to find sufficient food to eat.

In the severely cold and snowy winter months, it was very dangerous to travel any great distance, particularly through wooded country. The shopping trips were generally delayed in such weather conditions, but when it was found necessary to make a trip, certain precautions were taken to guard themselves. They equiped themselves with shot guns and ammunition, traveled in a double bos wagon with a covered top. Three horses were hitched to the wagon and an old or partly crippled horse lead at the rear of the wagon. The wagon was thus protected. In case of an attack by a drove of wolves that could not be managed, the old or crippled horse would be unloosed from thw wagon, and the wolves would attack

the animal and eat it, by that time they would have their chance to make their get-a-way. Very seldom would the animals again follow them, because their appetites were thus satisfied.

The return trip with provisions was more dangerous than the trip to the shopping district because some of the supplies would throw off an odor, and the scent was picked up by the animals and attracted them to the traveling wagon. However, in most cases there were but a few animals in a drove, in which case there was no cause for alarm. By shooting one or more, the balance would soon disappear, and in some cases stop to eat the dead animal that was shot in desperation. Small flocks afforded much sport for a good marksman, but a large flock brought about much excitment and worry. The horses that were used apparently knew the habits of the wolves as well as any man. Three, four, or five wolves would not excite them in the least, but when ten or more make their appearance, they would then get excited and be difficult to manage.

A shopping trip in severe weather was never made with less than two men , sometimes three and four. Only when it became extremely necessary would more than two men travel. Many trips were made with no sign of the

animals, but some caused considerable excitement. Regardless, the travelers were always glad when they returned home, even without a wolf tale to tell.

In the early days, in those dorfs, the school master was the lord and master of the school children, regardless of when and where anything happened. The schoolmaster felt it to be his duty to administer punishment for any mischief caused by any of his pupils, whether it happened in school, at home, or elsewhere. It was generally known that he was a professor with the stick and strap, maintaining a strict discipline at all times. This has caused school children to loose all interest in their studies. No efforts were made to gain the interest of the children to promote them to greater efficiency.

RUSSIAN

Origin:

In 1917, three young Russian officers, just out of one of the best military schools of Petrograd, got their first commission from the hands of Kerensky, the idol of the Russian Revolution in its early stage. At that time Kerensky was in the apogee of his glory, for he was hailed as savior of Russia.

Education:

They were assigned to a regiment in the army fighting under the command of the famous general Kornilov. All three were in their twentieth year; full of the undying hope of youth and dreams of a greater and better future for Russia. All three had passed through the same high school; together, they had graduated from the same military school. All three held to the same views and ideals. Friends from childhood, they still keep that friendship now.

This is the story of Paul.

Reasons for emigration:

Paul went through all the changes of the Russian Revolution fighting on its White Side. Had he even been told that he would see as much of Russia's territory and population as he saw during that period, he would not have believed it. But that was written in his book of fate. It was written there, too, that pressed hard by the Reds, he would enter the Chinese territory and be disarmed. From China, he decided to come over here.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

First job:
He was listed as a sailor by one of the steamship companies trading with the East. He learned the trade thoroughly during several trips between Far Eastern ports and this country. In 1923, he entered the United States as an able-bodied seaman, and as such he easily got employment. And seafaring became his habitual occupation ever since.

Zealous study; success:
He took to studying English steadily, even though he knew it passing well when he bagan. He studied technical books on his profession, seamanship. English was no handicap for him any more; and he succeeded in mastering the trade he chose for himself.

Promotions:
His abilities were noticed. Gradually but surely, he moved up the ladder of his profession. He passed the examinations; eventually he became an officer, then a first mate.

Russian Americans:
He has reached his first goal. He does not intend to stop at that. He intends to remain a single man, till he becomes master of "S.S...".

RUSSIAN

Mr. X. was born in Odessa, of Russian and German parents. His mother was a textile worker, and partipated in the counter attacks against the Czarist regime. The father was exiled because of similar activities, and died in Siberia. There were eight children in the family, and, because of poverty, they could not go to school.

When he was fourteen, he left home and went to sea, at first on Russian ships and then in the American Merchant Marine. He worked between North America and Vladivostok. During the War, he sailed on American transports, and from eight to fourteen hours a day was the lookout for U-boats.

After fourteen years at sea, during which time he had worked up from the bottom to second assistant-engineer, he left the ships and went to work in New York. He worked in cafes and automats, and went to night school in order to qualify for his citizenship papers. He obtained citizenship.

When a youth, and on a trip to the Far East, he contracted a venereal disease, for which he was treated more or less constantly in hospitals in various ports. The treatment did not seem to benefit him. In Baltimore, he happened to be sleeping in a lumberyard, "this being such

a prosperous country." He met a bum there, who told him of a self-cure he himself had made for the same disease, by twenty-eight days of starvation, combined with hard exercise. Mr. X. was stimulated to try this cure. Since. Since finding himself healthier, he has become a devotee of Bernard MacFadden. He now "loves physical culture," and especially "Physical Culture."

After being in New York for two years, he went back to the ships; but he had a nervous breakdown and was put in the hospital. There he met a Russian Pole. They knew each other's families. The Pole told him of the New International Seamen's Club, now the Marine Workers' Union. This, he says, is the "fightin'est" union in existence. He learned through this club of workers' organizations of the power of organization in respect of the betterment of conditions for workers.

In 1929, he came west, and worked for the Associated Charities of San Francisco as a pick-and-shovel man. During the "red scare," he acted as a union sympathizer, received some beatings, and was knocked out by gas bombs. Lately, he maked his living by selling the "Western Worker" and the "New Masses," and by doing odd jobs.

He says he has been brought into revolutionary activeties because of suffering, adverse discrimination used against him because of hi Russian birth, experience of bad

conditions on American ships, and by gereral observation. When he attended Mother Mooney's funeral, when he thinks of the of the likes of Tom Mooney in jail, he could not and connot but say to himself: "L'union des travailleurs la pai du monde!"

SHE SAID "NO"!

Origin:

She dared say "no" to the amorous advances of a rising Soviet official, in the Russia of 1918. She was twenty then. He promised her brilliant future and a prominent place in the Soviet paradise-to-be. She said "no!" Life was a daily gamble for the average Russian citizen of those days. She did not want to lose her life, so she fled.

Education:

Through Odessa, Constantinople, and London, she came here. She had left behind her in Russia a high school education, a few years in a girls' college, comfortable means, a good family. She could speak fluent French and German, had a good voice, played piano well, having been a pupil of a famous Russian professor of music.

First job:

Yet none of those assets was an advantage to her in the new country: she could not speak English; not a word of it. Fellow countrymen she met here succeeded in placing her in a hotel. Soof after she found a job as dishwasher in a restaurant. That was an American establishment. With the experience she got there, it was easy for her to find a better job in a Russian enterprise of the same kind. Here her voice was noticed for the first time. Soon she became a singer and a piano player. The things she considered secondary

became of primary importance for her. Her talents were noticed by the public. She eas surprised to find herself in demand as an artist. From restaurant to restaurant, she travelled the country, playing, singing, taking part in small Russian theatrical performances. That was her living. She managed to save some money, too.

Citizenship:

By this time she knew English well enough to become an American citizen.

Turning point:

In ordinary circumstances she would be thinking of an artistic career as her final goal. But in following the destinies of her old country, Russia, she came across the news that the man who had caused her to flee for her life had obtained his aim, with the Russian Revolution as his means to that end. He now occupies one of the Soviet diplomatic posts abroad.

American education:

She went to a university, taking economics, and business administration. Foreign trade became more than a symbol to her. She was soon employed as a clerk in an office. Her earnestness and abilities won her promotion. Now she is secretary to a high placed man in business. She is still on her way up. She is single and independent.

Russian Americans:

She once said "no!" to that man. They might, or might not, meet again personally. She does not care. Being an American, she is safe and protected now. But the world is small. Her new country may become an arena of activity for men of his caliber. She wants to be instrumental in making him hear an American "no!"

RUSSIAN

Boris was born in Kiev, on the Dnieper River, the son of a wood joiner. His parents were poor, and it was with difficulty that the wolf was kept from the door.

At the outbreak of the World War, in order to excape serving in the army of the Czar, he booked passage for America. Held up at the frontier by Germans, he, along with others, was locked in their train, pending an investigation as to the real purpose of their departure. Ultimately, they were released, the Germans evidently being satisfied and figuring that by remaining, they would merely enhance Russian man power. Continuing on to England, our friend embarked for America.

Arriving in New York City, and being unable to obtain work, Boris came West, stopping off at Salt Lake City, where a job was found. Here he stayed for three years and then came out to San Francisco, where a more renumerative position was assured him by a friend.

San Francisco is a wonderful city in his estimation and he has no desire to return to Russia. Recently he has acquired his full citizenship.

~~Submitted by~~
H.C. Beckwith
~~Nov.~~ 19th 1934.

~~Russian~~

Russia, land of the Czars; a grim story of human misery, and now, a communistic state.

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RUSSIAN

Origin:

Thomas was born in Russia thirty five years ago. The son of a peasant, he normally could be a tiller of land up to now. But it had to happen otherwise. Deeply religious his father gave a solemn promise, still before Thomas' birth, that his first child shall be given to God.

Education:

As a small boy Thomas was sent to a monastery where, according to the vows of his father, he had to become, later on, one of the monks. The old monks taught him to read and write Russian and old slavic language which was used in church services. He became a novitiate soon to take his monastic vow.

Reasons for immigration:

Now it was the Russian Revolution which intervened in shaping his life. In the year 1917, the monastery in which Thomas thought to stay all his life was ruined by the Bolsheviki. Several monks were killed, others thrown into the wild world of revolutionary passions. Thomas was taken into the Red Army. He could not kill a mouse, to say nothing of people. Yet to hate his brothermen and to kill them was what his new teachers taught him to do. One night he ran away from the Red Army, a deserter in the eyes of the Reds, a conscientious objector in the eyes of the Whites.

Travels:

From village to village he went, hiding, going eastward, always eastward. In 1920 he was in Kamchatka. A year later as naturally he found himself in Alaska.

First job:

Being accustomed to hard labor during his monastery years he got his first American job in Alaska mines. There he worked for some time and his impression of Alaska as of a country where a man can be as free as he wanted, made him an Alaskan by heart.

On the move:

One day the same urge to move brought on him a desire to see Seattle, then to Portland, then to San Francisco. He even went to Los Angeles, but didn't like "the type of people" over there. So he came back to San Francisco and made it his headquarters.

Ties of old:

Being brought up as a monk he remained a monk in his soul. His demands upon life were very simple. What man needed, in his opinion, was bread and shelter. Even shelter was not of import where nature was kind enough to care after homeless.

Self education, philosophy:

He came to America old enough for public schools. Higher education was beyond question. He learned English. Now and then he went to the evening schools, just to add some elementary knowledge he needed to use for his self-education. Where-ever he went, he had a book with him. It was mostly on natural philosophy or on moral philosophy;

sometimes on religious subjects.

Changed life:

In his old dayd his was a eeluded life, in the monastery where people were coming only on a few occasions during the year. He likes those occasions, he likes to see people and their ways. Now that opportunity was his. There was no necessity for him to wait for people to come to him, he was able to go and see men whereever and whenever he likes, and to learn first hand of their ways.

Kindness to people:

For himself he needed but little. Here in America he could get much more than he needed. But what did not develop in him any ambitions or wishes for worldly things. In his travels he noticed that there were living millions of people in far worse conditions than his. He used to help them. Here as naturally and simply he continued helping those who needed. He did that from natural kindness of his heart, did give in such a way that it was a pleasure for those whom he helped.

Russian:

In a benevolent society he migt be one of those important wheels of mechanism, without whom itsproper activity would be impossible. Due he could not find a society of that kind to suit his needs. He prefers to be unknown. No, he is one of those few who is helping humanity without humanity knowing him.

RUSSIAN

Sarah came to this country with her husband and two sons when she was twenty-four. Before she was married, she lived on a large farm with her father, step mother and six brothers and sisters. It was a fine, large farm and they lived well; she insists, much better than they have ever lived in America, where it has been work and misery day after day, year after year. Her husband died in a railroad accident ten years ago, and Sarah has brought up the children and sent them through school by cleaning other women's houses, washing their clothes and occasionally doing some plain sewing. For a long time they seldom had enough to eat, but finally her eldest son got a job driving a truck, and as he is a "fine, good boy" and always brings his money home, things are better now, and she doesn't have to work quite so hard. And that is a good thing as she is crippled with rheumatism.

Between her and her oldest son they have sent the rest of the children through high school and the mother is extremely proud of their marks as they are always at the top of their classes. Her daughter wants to be a dress designer in a big factory and one of her sons will be a newspaper man. And then perhaps she can rest for awhile. Her children promise her when they all have jobs, they will send her out into the country for a few months so that she can lie around in the sun all day and be cured from her rheumatism. She says this with a wrinkle of

pride in her eyes, but she adds she would hate to leave the children, she would feel lost.

She shrugs her shoulders at the mention of Roosevelt or Sinclair. That is for politicians but for poor people, no. For poor people, it is only work andmisery. No, her sons talk about it but she pays no attention, she doesn't understand. Her sons know everything, they will take care of their mother, she says over and over.

In June, I do not recall the date, of 1923, I arrived with my parents in the city of San Francisco, California. I was then (14) years old. All of us; i.e., I, papa, and mama, then began to work: papa and mama at a can factory [~~he may mean a place where they make cans or he may mean a cannery~~], and I as a dishwasher in a restaurant. After a while, I entered an American school, and papa and mama engaged a teacher from whom to ~~study~~ learn the English language. Before coming to America, we lived in Harbin where we came after running away from Bolsheviks, and in Khabarovsk [a city in Eastern Siberia on the River Amur, at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers], in 1918. ~~[illegible]~~ My papa is a former officer in the Russian army. At first he served in the Caucasus [Region], then was

called to the great war, ~~[illegible]~~ and in 1916 was transferred ~~in~~ to Siberia. I was studying at the Khabarovsk Cadet Corps [a military school for boys]; but completed only two classes. ~~[illegible]~~ Then when we came to live in Harbin, I entered a Harbin male gymnasium, where I went up to the fourth class ~~[illegible]~~. In San Francisco I was graduated from a High School, and, besides, studied two crafts: paperhanging and jewelry. Up until the depression, I was making good money. Occasionally I would bring home some $200 = and sometimes even $300 = a month. Of course, I would give everything to my parents. Lately, I have had to work, not in my ~~specialty~~ own field, and am making only ~~some~~ $15 = a week.

My work consists of trucking wine barrels. This money is quite sufficient for me, because I live a very modest life.

In the future, when this depression ~~will be~~ is a thing of the past and when things ~~will~~ get better, I hope to establish my own store, — but not a wine store. This business I do not like at all. And when I shall have, say, a grocery, then I'll try to marry some nice girl and ~~live~~ live in my own little home. As to Russia, I hardly recall it at all. America is for me my second native land, I love it greatly and do not expect to leave. My papa ~~and~~ mama and myself are {now} American citizens!

My background, in brief: I am a member of a specific class.... the middle class. I was brought to this country when a child by Russian Jewish and German Jewish parents of the middle class. Thus, I belong to a double minority. I make up for the restrictions of my upbringing because I have had an anthropological training... which gives one a broader outlook. We find that many things which we have come to regard as innately connected with civilization or the rise of christianity are seen to be basic human traits when we study savage tribes.

I don't think you can discuss history properly unless you have had this anthropological training!

Our Course.... a study of two main things, the 2nd dependent on the 1st.

1. What is human nature?
2. The decreasing power of irrational motives in the direction of human life.

The anthropological approach is important because it shows that human nature changes in connection with certain economic conditions. Anthropology also shows that in the development of civilization we have been less and less influenced by irrationality. Many people say that human beings are naturally irrational.... but those are the people who believe in the status quo, or in a return to a mystical past.

****

II.

Change in human nature: idea that human nature doesn't change, that all our troubles are due to that, comes from those who profit by the strength of that idea.

IF I DIDN'T THINK THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME DECREASE IN THE POWER OF IRRATIONALITY IN THE LAST 5000 YEARS, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF ALL NATIONS GETTING INTO THIS WAR AND THUS BRINGING ABOUT THE EXTINCTION OF THE HUMAN RACE!!

Social-Economic setups: we will find that the social-economic setups of the past 5000 years have so distorted our living, that we can't tell whether human actions are the result of this setup or are basic human instincts. Take jealousy, commonly thought of as basic, natural human instinct... especially sex jealousy. In some tribes there are only 2 or 3 jealous people. Jealousy doesn't have the prestige it does with us. There are other examples: Mother-love I have laready given. Thus the anthropologist is not to be scoffed at for saying that up to the present, the social-economic setup hides what human nature really may be.

Racial Groups: for the past century we have had the various physical races of the human species divided into certain groups. The white, mongolian, and negro races have been given particular characteristics. We must understand that this division was 1st made for purely descriptive reasons. Later on, this division was used for economic reasons.

misuse of racial grouping:

Japanese.... as long as Japanese were content to remain on their own island, they didn't worry about their race. When they began conquering and spreading out they had to have a geneology, they had to show that they were a pure, superior race and therefore superior to a mixed race.

Germany.... same as Japan after Franco-Prussian war. They explained that they beat France because they were a superior race.... a pure race. There was nothing about better preparation for the war, immorality and degeneration in France. It was merely due to superiority of German race.

Actually the Japanese have as little claim to racial purity as the Jews have. They are one of the most mixed of all peoples; made up of

II cont.

3 main divisions of the Mongolian race, plus some Negrito blood, plus some white blood.
Germans also not pure. They are all white, but made up of the 3 main divisions of the white race.
British.... don't have to prove that they are superior race because they have ruled the roost for 400yrs.
The whole idea is utterly mishandled! The Nazis have changed their ideas of what a true Nordic is from one boundary to another. At one point they were fairly close to the real Nordic group, at another anyone was identifiable as a good Nordic by the way he acted.

False Ideas about Brain Size: another flase idea is that the Negro brain is smaller and inferior to the white brain. This is utterly false! Brain goes pretty much by physical size. The big Negroes in Africa have what they call "Genius brains"... Thackery, Turgenev, Barnum, all have these big brains; they were all big men, well over 6 ft. tall. Whereas, in the Paris museum is a brain so small that it hardly seems big enough to be human: it is the brain of Descartes! Since the earliest examples we have, to the present day, we find that there has been almost no change in the size of the human brain. It hasn't been consistently nearer to the brain of the Anthropoid ape at any one time and has not been any bigger or better than it is now.

Effects of Physical Aspects: We can dismiss all these silly ideas that the physical aspects of man influence what he does! There are certain physiological features of the body which have a very definite effect upon the way you express yourself, upon what you can or can't do. But this does not affect the larger aspects of what we have been discussing.

****

III.

More On the Theory of Racial Superiority: There is no biological background for the theory of racial superiority. About all one can say is that such and such a brain has these new features, this brain has not. It is impossible to base the contrasting developments in various civilizations on race. We will study these contrasting developments. The Greek-Roman situation is usually explained by saying that the Roman' inferior literature was due to their preoccupation with other things. Also..."they had a genius for administration". These are lame excuses! We will find that these contrasting developments are due to cultural forces!

Paleolithic Man:.... We are prejudiced against him by what we have heard. The absence of chin is taken to mean lack of character; the slanting forhead taken to mean inferior brain. Most anthropologists now feel that it is fairly sure that Paleolithic man had the ability to talk and a brain not varying greatly from modern man's. There are only about 100 skulls available and from them one can only believe that Paleolithic man was not inferior in brain to modern man.

Origin of Race..... Classic question: did the human race start once and at one place or at several times and places? We are sure that the human race began once and at one place; we all come from one race and are not descended from different select groups. Crukshank wrote a pamphlet showing that the Negro came from the gorilla, Mongolian from the Orang-u-tang, white from Chimpanzee. Crukshank, a white, and Englishman, so he ranked the races on the basis of scientists'

ranking of the apes! Chimpanzee, as most invelligent ape, naturally

ancestor of white race! I'm surprised that he didn't show that the English came from a special select group of chimpanzee!!

Eolithic Age: this is largely the product of an old theory of evolution based on the idea that man's growth is slow. The evidence is almost negligible so I'm leaving it out, though I would like you to read something aboutit.

NEANDERTHAL Man: His living was extremely difficult. Getting food a frightful task; probably had no houses; clothing was hard to get.... they didn't know about weaving. As result of inadequate food supply, communities were small. 80-90 people made large community. The effect of food supply upon social behavior is obvious.(Not only food supply, but just living). The Negro of ante-bellum days: Negro slaves divided into two main groups: those whose skin got tough, who "tookit"; those who couldn't stand it. These latter either rebelled or committed suicide (largely same thing), before 1860 is huge!! But another group... those who turned to religion; and attempted to become reborn. They relapsed into irrationality. That is why this example was broughtin.... you wouldn't believe what force irrationality still holds... and now in time of crisis, especially, of course!there are in this century, a great many people in this country who believe absolutely in astrology. Good example is Russell Davenport,editor of Fortune!

When you see all this in our society, you can see what emotional effect the difficulties of life had on Neanderthal man. Then one can infer that they too must have resorted to a supernatural explanation of natural things. We have held on to supernatural beliefs throughout the ages and have never said: "Let us clean house, throw all this out the window!" Instead, we keep all the trappings of our supernatural belief even after we no longer keep the belief; For example: most christian protestants in this country no longer believe in the trinity; they believe in only the one god; they are monotheistic. Yet they keep all the old trappings....Lord's prayer, apostle's creed etc. and yet if you tell a good christian that he should admit his change of belief and throw out the old trappings, you will be called a person who wants to upset the world..... a communist!

* * *

on romantic love:(post-9:15 discussion)

if a person comes whining to you about unhappiness in love, just say: you like that kind of life, why complain about it?

IV

I am glad to be in a college where I can speculate as I did last time! This is left out in the usual collegesourses because they are over-concerned with facts.

Neanderthal man(cont.): information from present day tribes... may not give us all the conditions under which Neanderthal man lived, but we can get much information.

Eskimos..... most easily studied of today's tribes they have been carefully observed since late 18th cent. by many students. They have to face tremendous physical handicaps from nature, but have conquered environment better than most.

Communication... did Neanderthal man have adequate means of communication? as I have said: no proof that he couldn't speak, and we must assure that he could communicate by speech, though we don't know how complex or adequate the language.

IV cont.

The "Missing link".. IT IS RIDICULOUS TO LOOK FOR THE MISSING LINK!! man j st appeare as a mutant. Since 1880-90, theories of evolution have greatly changed, but many historians, anthropologists have not kept up withthe latest developments. Origins of language are difficult to ascertain. Idea that sign language came 1st is unbelievable. It is probably that labguages were sufficient at start to express all a people needed to express. Languages of many primitive tribes, Eskimos, Bushmen, are more complex than civilized languages. Varying complexities of languages doesn't indicate that more advanced civilizations have superior language. One cannot judge a civilization or a priritive tribe by its language....Language is no indication of intellectual capacity. Never succumb to the idea that early peoples had languages which couldn't express all they wanted to express. Also, of course, this denies the idea that they didn't develop a literature because they didn't have adequate language.

V.

I hope the notes you take aren't like those referred to by George Aide:"I throw my bread upon the waters and it comes back spange cake."

Relation of Ceremonial Trappings to Rational Actions:

Warpath... when Indian wants to go no warpath, his want comes from dream in which spirit tells him to go on warpath. To ordinary observer even some anthropologists, this conclusively proves that Indians are irrational. On the contrary, they are extremely practical. Indian going on warpath must have vo unteers, and before he can get them he must present his dream to the elders of the tribe for "interpretation". They, if they see that going on the warpath at that specific time would be unfortunate, tell the indian that he has misinterpreted his dream. If the time is propitious he is advised to go on warpath. Thus the basic nature of going on warpath is rational.

Ceremonial trappings... originated by the medicine man. This assumed power of medicine man done for practical reasons: he is somewhat man of leisure, he gets presents and, above all, he can have more than one wife!! POWER GENERALLY MEANS FREEDOM FROM VEXATIONS, LEISURE, AND A HAREM!!

any taboo in a primitive tribe is always superseded by the practical, which is not true in our society.

******* *******

VI.

Don't be too distressed because I spend so much time tearing things apart. The philosophy that it is better not to destry old ideas unless you have new ones to substitute is very harmful. That's the philosophy of those who want to maintain the status quo.

One of the most effective forces in the distortion of fact is the high respect held for erudition!!

VII.

ANIMISM: Animism is the belief that all rpimitive people share which endows all the objects in the world, both natural and manufactured, with life. This belief is so widespread that we must study its power and effects. Animals are given credit for a r sponsibility and a certain ammount of reason. Even in the middle ages animals were executed, burned at the stake, or hung, for crimes fo which they were held responsible. Even a super-logical man like Thomas Aquinas believed

that there were unicorns, the belief that certain kinds of magic existed. He could have disproved it but he wasn't concerned. He was logical and rational in his treatment of god and the holy trinity on a basis of dogma, but whether a unicorn existed or not was not important.

Animism In Modern World: When we talk about ourselves in contrast to these primitive and medieval people, we must not assume that we are talking about all modern man, all americans. Weare talking about a specific group of intellectuals.

Cannibalism .... an extremely common thing inprimitive life; foreign to us. The explanation for it is that it is not due to savage instincts but that it is due to the beliefs that humans and animals are equal; i.e. if animals are killed and eaten, why not humans? If you put these people on a vegetarian diet, they wont eat human beings. Thus, the most simple tribes are not cannibals because they are agricultural and vegetarian. Cannibalsi- appears in more advanced civilization. But most anthropologists just accept cannibalism as a sign of savageness and color it with hate and emotional instincts. It is really an unemotional act. In many tribes the people sacrifiwed are beloved and respected members of the community. And these people would be horrified at the sacrifice that goes on in our factories where owners figure out at the beginning of the year how much they will have to pay to the widows of workers killed because of lack of preventative measures.

Primitive hunting: Savages don't just pick up a bow and go hunting. There is a great deal of ceremony connected with animal hunting. You have to persuade an animal that it wants to be killed... and with some big animals, the bones of the dead animal are prayed to and forgiveness is asked so that the body can revive again.... thus both a spiritual and economic basis for these ~~xxxxxx~~ actions.

Primitive attitude toward death: you have practical and economic reasons back of the primitive attitude toward death of young and old people. Death of people before puberty or after sterility is not deeply mourned because these people are not greatly valuable to the community. It is not callousness but real rationality.

Magical Beliefs....magical beliefs connected with animism are never allowed to interfere with practical living. A perfectly practical man who lives a normal, rational life, can readily explain in full detail all the stages he goes through in changing himself in to a turkey.
Some magical beliefs are not uncommon to our own day: I asked class in California if they had any magical beliefs which they would write down on unsigned papers. One young girl wrote that since childhood she had kept a picture of an earnestly hated brother into which she thrust pins, needles etc. in the sincere hope that it would have some effect... that he would die or undergo some great misfortune. She was a little doubtful in her belief, but she hoped.

Essence of Primitive Magical Beliefs: Do the primitive people believe that these magical formulas bring results; that drawing a man's picture and his heart and stabbing it will result in his death? To us the fact that they do makes us think them irrational until we realize that one important fact is left out by most anthropologists: that is that the person being put under a magic spell is always told about it! and that has a very strong effect. If you believe in magical practice and find out that someone is practicing magic against you, you get so worried that you don't eat.... and sooner or later die of malnutrition. You don't die of fear; that's not possible unless you have bad heart.

Magical Beliefs of Civilized Man: primitive belief no different than our ideas about number 13, friday, walking under ladder. If savage came

VII cont.

to middle-class european house of 20-30 yrs. ago he would see a people who could not eat unless certain elements were present: a napkin on the table, serving arranged in a certain way etc. We must never make the mistake that many anthropologists make of calling these magical beliefs of savages irrational in their connection with practical life! They never interfere!

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VIII.

DEMONSTRATION: can we say that there is any difference between the primitive attitude towards demonstration and our's? I don't compare the ppimitive mind with that of the modern scientist, whose search is for experimental proof. Primitive man insists that proof for things does not come entirely from observation. He may hold a dream as an absolute proof. For primitive man, if thing has happened, why worry about why, and why not accept traditional explanations? Just think how much this pragmatism is part of civilizaed life!! Three main religions of the world based on idea that there are some matters which human beings cannot understand. Indian can undergo experience in dream and it takes place as real experience. In christianity there are many traditional ceremonies.... the idea of transsubstatiation would be seen by most savages as a tradtional, miraculous ceremony, no matter how much one argues about the symbolic nature of things. Why are these beliefs of both savages and civilized man handed down from generation to generation long after they have ceased to be practical? In christianity we are told that at one period in the world there was a revelation but it is interesting for objective observer to notice that christian revelation has mostly elements that we associate with primitive races.

PHILOSOPHY: accusation that among primitive peoples you don't have any thinkers who figure out cause and effect does not indicate that they are simpler than civilized man, that they are simple-minded, but, more likely, that they are much less confued than we are. Primitive man has no philosophical system which is disconnected from actual life in its practical side.

Relations to Deity..... a deity is not expected to give you anything for nothing, and he isn't to get anything from you for nothing. This always horrifies christian missionaries. In primitive community deity will be punished or discarded if he maltreats tribe. If primitive man decided that he had close contact with deity and went to mountain to love alone and communicate with deity he would be regarded by tribe as extremely anti-social person. He should share closer contact with deity with fellow men. Thus you find many similarities and differences between primitive man's and civilized man's attitude towards supernatural. But differences are between primitive and only small group of civilized.. the intellectual of western civilization.

THE MACHINE: Basic difference between primitive man and civilized man is found when one looks at our attitude toward machine and theirs.

No savage or primitive group has ever made a machine that functions by itself. They have made machines run by natural forces, but never machines like ours. This is very important because the machine is the basis of our life! If you ask a primitive man to tell you why watch runs he will give supernatural explanation, just as civilized man does with many natural phenomenon.

There must have been some simple social-economic reasons why inventions were non-existent with few exceptions until 1200. You can't explain that man's chromosomes were suddenly changed in the 12th-13th cents. If man needs something it is usually invented.

IX.

PROGRESS: apart from use of machine, we cannot draw demarcation line between primitive man and ourselves. People, some anthropologists, have accepted idea that with primitive people things haven't changed.... that there has been no progression. We are told that they wont accept things which would help their lives. But the horse was accepted very quickly. The Eskimos accepted zipper and outboard motor immediatly. Resistence to change not due to any inertia, but is due to conflict, between older generation which is not fu ctioning properly, and younger generation; economic reasons.... people being thrown out of work; lack of great necessity.

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X.

CRISES: or revolutions, unless you fell that it is a dangerous word, have appeared very often in the last 5,000 yrs., and people have assumed that, bad as they are, these crises are distinct part of civilization. And they are part of civil. as we know it, since the beginning of Egypti civil. But when we look at Paleolithic & Neolithic ages we find no crises due to internal causes. Drought, lack of food supply etc., create crises, but these are not crises arising from internal causes such as we have had many many times. I think, provisionally, that you can say that there is some explanation for the great number of internal crises in our civilization and complete lack of same in primitive civil.

PROGRESS: in early part of this century most people in western civil. thought that civil. was completely stable. This feeling was due to powerful middle class who had attained to great comfort and strength. Yet we all know that this idea, so high when I was a student in Germany, 1905-07, was completely destroyed from 1917 on. And now progress idea is still rejected so that one country which insists that we can still progress---Soviet Russia--- is thought of as great menace to society. We must make up minds what kind of progress has been made. Many people claim there has been and is nothing new in world...this is basis of religion. Christianity can show that there has been nothing new since revelation. From idea there is nothing new come tendency to always go back to past. But I believe that there have been many new things in this world! and I feel that this policy of looking to past is bad. It plays right into hands of reactionaries, traditionalists & Fascists. What were the 1st 2 Fascist govs. of Europe but a return to the past?

19th cent. progress... in 19th cent. came new ty es of living. New, really democratic ideas, new freedom of women were on their way to transform society; yet these new ideas were beaten back by ward and reactionaries with their looking back towards past.

Smashing new ideas.... idea that history shows slow steady change, with no smashing new ideas is direct contradiction of fact. Changes have been tremendous and fast! People chosen to relate history have been those who most often succumb to reactionary ideas. Catholic church has had terrific reactionary influence. You can see influences in this country.. the big school of Neo-Thomists at Chicago univ., St. John's, both based on old reactionary ideas.

Explanation of sudden changes.... how can we explain sudden changes, civil. of Greeks, their drama? From 300,000-500,000 yrs. before New Stone Age civil. began there was only hunting-fishing economy. No agriculture, no pottery, no weaving etc. Yet these people developed high intellect, great art. Development of art is not long-time thing contrary to most opinions. Art comes suddenly, all that's neede for painting is pigments. Literature as well develops suddenly and to a very high degree.

X cont.

New Stone Age... one of those crises in world history. It didn't develop from old stone age, though there are similarities. You now have some domesticated animals, pottery, agriculture, weaving...a new economy. And now, only 3000 yrs. are necessary before you have a new crisis, a new revolution. This crisis introduced metals and a new social-economic system with classes. Childe says that the 1st major revolution after 3000 b.c. was Galileo.. and I agree with him.

CAUSES OF CRISES; since 3000 b.c. there has been a certian social-economic influence... the division of society into classes. There have been rulers, slaves, middle-class. This in sharp contrast to primitive civil. In our civil. you find the degredation of certain classes of people--- of the agricultural class, of women, or working men etc. Lack of classes in primitive society comes from belief that they all owe their origin to one source.. usually an animal. This true of most of the old civilizations... Egyptian, Semetic etc. Women were not degraded in primitive society, as a child most often belonged to a Mother's family. Women assumed important part, making significant agricultural improvements and supplying food for the group.

PASTORALISM: first found in few places in Asia. This new pastoral economy employing horses and cattle, brought about new age of civilization, and almost no advanced civilizations have developed without combination of pastoral economy and agricultural. This new economic force was revolutionary! 2 civilizations have not needed it: Mayan; Incan.

XI.

New Stone Age is a bad name! It implies that use of polished stone implements was most important, whereas agriculture, weaving, pottery, domecticated animals etc. were most important.

CLASSES: Why did classes suddenly arise at beginning of egyptian civilization? You should appraoce problem from changed position of women in Egypt. civil. Biological differenc between men and women plays strong part. Women haven't taken part in war because to kill of women is dangerous to society. In same way women didn't beome sailors when new trading element came in... there was too much risk.

WARFARE; DEGREDATION OF WOMEN: FAMILY: we must concern ourselves with why women became degreaded; why wars developed, why family developed etc.
Warfare.... not human instinct; and not a syptom of all cultures
Women.... not basically physical inferiors of men. Wars started when new inventions enabled communities to be more comfortable, secure then others and others naturally wanted share and war was inevitable. Expansion of agricultural communities also resulted in war.
Power Urge:.... or instinct is ridiculous! I am sure that there is no instinct in man which forces him to seek for power. Urge for power only comes when power means more security and more material possessions. Power urge thus arose at the beginning of egyptian civil., and here man took control over women. I say all this because I don't think you can understand class society until you understand degredation of women and assumption of all power by the men.

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XII.

WARFARE: scarcely existing in tribes depending on hunting-fishing economy. It is agricultural people who go in for warfare. With hunting-fishing

XII. cont.

tribes, man who was good not for being great warrior, but for his good hunting, fishing. I think we can show fairly well that before the rise of agricultural civils. there was probably little warfare.

CLASSES: What causes classes? Were talking about real classes, not slaves or captives. No classes came until around 3500 b.c.... this was period of development of large cities. Engels thought that building enterprise involved in cities brouught about class society, as one group could dominate another. But he forgets large African and Mayan cities where there is no class society as we know it.
I feel that you can say that growth of warfare and trade resulted in degredation of women and this led to degredation of other groups.
Classes via conquest: onetheory has it that classes arose by conquest, but that doesn't answer question completely. In order to explain xxx stratified society you have to explain how a society degraded and subjugated part of their own people. When a group ceases to function it is soon subjected, like the poor whites in south. That's what happened to women; they ceased to function in an important way, except in agriculture. Howm at some point, they lost their importance in agriculture is not certain, but it is probably sue to some aspeet of warfare and trade.
If we should show that women were replaced in agriculture by conquered males, we would have double-barrelled-proof of what went on!

XIII.

DEGREDATION OF WOMEN: Came about slowly.... in ancient Crete, Greece, position of women was very high for a long time.
Resistence..... women may have resisted. This is indicated by Amazon myths, common to many early civils. Slow decline of polyandry also indicates decline of women's power was slow. Actually polygamy has never been very prominent because only a rich man can afford more than one wife!

CLASS SOCIETY: Putting over reality of class society was not easy, peaceful thing. We find evilence of many peasant revolts.
Religion..... in all these places where new society arose you always had the King both God and Priest. When anyone in primitive societies tries to sieze power it is always the preist!

CHINA AND INDIA: apparently same conditions existed in India, in relation to what we have discussed regarding warfare, classes, women etc. In China we are fairly convinced now that Chinese civil. is newer civil... not much before 1000 b.c. After 1000 b.c. Chinese civil. develops pretty much like others. *** **********

XIV.

RELIGION: Almost all early Kings claied to be descended from Gods, or else to be gods. When one sees this phenomenon core in along with new society, it must be explained, for it has importance along with advent of warfare, degre ation of women, class society, etc.
Medicine man in primitive tribes..... in hunting-fishing tribes, no real priest. There were medicine men who attempted to exert power. Those medicine men siezed power when they had opportunity. They were somewhat unbalanced individuals; neurotics, could go into trances. Thus, in their explanation of relationship to deity they used what we would call a neurotic attitude. This is very important! We can see that later on, attitudes taken up by religion are based on this earlier romanticism.

XIV. cont.

Religious historians are hard put to explain why religious dogmas have to be re-interpreted. It is because dogmas come from compulsive forces of neuroticism. The medicine lived a dangerous life; if he missed on certain prophecy, he was killed. Medicine men didn't have great deal of power, but they constantly fought among themselves--in gangster fashion--few power. Their positions was made fairly privileged because of neurotic nature. A person who frequently has semi-epileptic fits is not very good as hunter-fisher, and often food supply of medicine men had to be provided by other tribe members. Also, medicine man thought to be possessed by God, was credited with having certain powers to grant favors to tribe--- and was naturally paid for this with"money" andleisure. By the time that normal people began to become medicine men the foraml basis was set--- these new medicine men had to act like their neurotic predecessors.

Medicine man in agricultural groups(clans): clans are organized in democratic ammner, each group existing as separate and distinct entity, all members related by real or fictitious blood ties, governed by complicated ~~xxxxxx~~ relationship-system. In these groups there is diminution of power of medicine man because of anti-democratic nature of these medicine men. They didn't die out, but were kept down,though they tended to fight for more power because of increasing riches of groups. Reason that medicine man cause little trouble in early agricultural clans was because medicine men were rarely granted political power.

Increasing power of medicine man..... in later agricultural groups it ~~xx~~ was found easier to merge medicine man's position with political positionand this fore-told god-kings of early Egypt,Peru,Palestine,Syria etc. part of medicine man's power arose from belief that only medicine men could understand deeper reality of life, and later god-kings put this a cross too.

Another later feature was never present in primitive tribes(!!)--this was idea that all man's happiness would come in the after-life.This gives priest great power over how people live in this life.The idea would have been ridiculed in a primitive society!

Medicine men and Priests as thinkers and philosophers:this group sooner or later becomes set off by this. Why medicine men are thinkers or philosophers is not certain,but if one looks at the philosophers of the modern owrld, one sees that many of them are almost neurotic!!

Relations of Religion to Politics: Great objection of many people to religious organizations has been and is not to ideas of salvation or of God--nothing to do with dogma--but to unfortunate connection of the religious organizations with givernment politics. It is the objection to intellectuals giving in to men of action, or,rather,reaction. This is the question that I have been asking... is the intellectual worth perpetuating?? if he gives in all the time in moments of crisis,is he worth saving for mankind? That is quite a question! The intellectual has supported reactionary leaders, thus the distrust of socialists, communists for intellectuals.

XV.

RULES AND POLICE FORCE: If King were representitive of God it gave him protective sanctity; eventually his army gave him a police force to make his rules stick---- which is something you've had fairly consistently since 3500. The question of whether police force is necessary or not is debatable. Primitive tribe has no rules,no police force! We have to have both apparently although anarchism has been proposed.(anarchism not a wild chaotic idea, but political philosophy based on idea that man needs no rules, only agreements.)

(1) Subject Litvica

case No (1.) L351

On April 5th 1915, my mother & father had me already prepared to leave my home and country for the new land of America, that we all read and heard so much about; that there you live, you are happy and you can become somebody.

This above decision by my parents was due greatly, that the war was still going on and two of my older brothers, have been reported killed in action, and I too will have to go to war soon.

I was 17 years of age when I left my parents, the night was cold, raining hard and my spirits was very low, but with my loving parents wishing me good by I just had to go, where they wished me. I had very little money with me, but started on foot and traveled a great deal on the highways into night, till th. I reached a seaport at Riga Russia; it took me a long time to get there, as I was always in fear that some military authority

will get me.

I finally got passage on cattle boat that was going to Ireland, and a I worked for my steerage on the boat.

The trip to Ireland was very pleasant but I was always in fear that our boat would be sunk, for several times we had narrow escapes but finally reached Ireland.

As soon a I reached Ireland, I was very fortunate to get on another boat that was going on the Western Coast of Mexico, that trip was a hard on all the time, we always ran into storms, hurricanes and with the poor condition of the ship, I yet can not see how we reached Mexico at all.

I did not linger in Mexico very long, as I did not like the people. Soon hired my self out to an American fishing boat that was fishing in that area and heard that they were going after ~~to~~ San Diego, Calif.

(3) After two months of fishing, I was finally landed in San Diego; but I was very much thrilled with the country. so right here in this city I commenced to build my hopes for a new home.

I tried hard to get a job in San Diego but for a long time I was unable to as I could not speak the English language, but finally got a job as a garage attendant at night the work was easy, the time was mine, so I immediately commenced to read & write the english language, so I bought some simple books for it. After 6 months of this work and as my English improved, I got a day job with better wages, I now went to an automobile school and commenced to learn about machinery after several months, I knew a little about being an auto mechanic, I was getting a

long fine, saving my money, sending some money to my parents, always writing to them, what a wonderfull country this is, how easy it is to make friends, how easy to make money and how everybody is willing to help you.

I was now at the age of 21 and was doing well by myself owning a garage of my own.

I finally made application for my 1st citizenship papers and was pleased to do it, I certainly was glad that finally I received my final papers and now I was a full fledged American, I was happy and very thankful for the opportunity of getting in this country.

The next five years I prospered greatly and soon I commenced to write and urge my parents to come here, they are all with me at present

(5) thanking God they are in a country where such opportunities exists for everybody.

I am now married and happily blessed with two children.

I have no fear for my future here although we are are all going through a trying period of depression but that will also pass soon; and as I am about to conclude, that wish to offer a prayer of thanks, that I am an American and as such will live up to all the standards of a good American and good American citizenship.

Case no (1)
subject immigrant
Joe Bolsky
Latvia

Field Director
Jonas Frank
Jan 25-1935

1) Born in Riga, Russia, but spent most of childhood in the country near Libau (Liepaja) and at school in Switzerland. At the outbreak of war went back to Riga and stayed there until 1918. Went to Kiev and then went with the Bolshevik advance. Finally reached Sebastopol. Left Sebastopol in 1920 on British ship to Constantinople. What was left of the rest of the family left Riga for Stockholm and then eventually to England.

After several months of hardships in Constantinople left for relatives in Warsaw. Then came the great interest in folk lore and customs. Travelled back again through Hungary, the Balkans and Czechoslovakia ending up in Prague where there was a period of study.

In 1922 left for Paris where there was more study this time including music and the dance. After visits to London, Holland and Switzerland, there came a period of uncertainness which culminated in a dash to South America. This was in 1927. First to Buenos Aires where there was work in a German newspaper. Then on to Rio de Janeiro where there was no work at all. In 1926 came to New York and there stayed until 1931 except for periodic visits to Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland. In New York worked at Tiffany's first as clerk in railroad office, then salesman

teacher of music, dancer in club and a friend in the theatre.

In 1930 there was one after the other; — their death, loss of job and loss of money in stocks. A friend of lifelong friends. Came to San Francisco where there have been many jobs and attempts at connecting work.

Mother and I only members of family left. Love San Francisco very much but cannot promise that I will stay here always. The Christ is my next form of interest.

Lewis Martin

Born in Riga, Russia, but spent most of boyhood in the country near Libau(Liepaja) and at school in Switzerland. At the outbreak of war went back to Riga and stayed ~~there~~ until 1918. Went Kiev and then ~~more~~ south as the Bolshevicks advanced, finally reached Sebastopol. Left Sebastopol in 1920 on British ship to Constantinople. What was left of the ~~rest of the~~ family left Riga for Stockholm and ~~then~~ eventually to England.

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In 1930 ~~there was~~ one after the other, father's death, loss of job and loss of money in stocks. ~~A period of hardship followed~~. Then to San Francisco where there have been many jobs and attempts at something secure.

Mother and I only members of family left. Love San

Francisco very much but cannot [illegible] that I will stay here [illegible]. [illegible] orient is my next focus of interest.

Edward [illegible].

There were a number of trees yielding various fruits, uncommon to us here, which grew in his yard.

~~In my former notes I failed to mention some interesting facts regarding the various fruits that grew on the trees or about the yard where Mickey was born.~~ There were what is known as Zaghrauer, a little round red fruit like cranberries; the Hamblass, a round green fruit; Annab date, which all were very delicious, but the finest and best of all, that Mickey loved so well, was the Mausey Fig. The fig tree was claimed to be several hundred years old, the fruit ripened very late in the fall after the snow began to fly, or rather after November the first. This fig, when ripe, ~~It~~ would be filled with juice, syrup like, and when real ripe the juice would begin to drip out at the bottom, or the flowering end. Each year Mickey would wait patiently for the fruit to ripen, sometimes he could not control his patience and would pick some of the fruit before it was thoroughly ripe, ~~well~~ It was not ~~so~~ as good but he felt that he had to eat the same, resulting in a stomach ache, and in addition, ~~that was not so good for him. Not only the stomach ache in addition,~~ a scholding from his mother, ~~also the missing of mothers cooking for a meal or two.~~

The tree was very large and produced an abundance fruit each year, in fact, so much that they could not use it themselves; their friends, fortunately, shared in a large portion of the crop.

One thing Mickey will never forget, ~~and that~~ was the sport that he and his pal used to have in guarding the tree

in the evenings during the time the fruit was ripening. There were a few boys in that neighborhood that were of the opinion that stolen fruit was the sweetest and tasted the best, and that ~~holds good nowadays~~ still remains a truism. They used to sneak around in the dark, climb up the tree and eat all the fruit they wanted. With a few extra in their pockets, they would quietly come off the tree, then make their getaway. Mickey got wise to them. He, his pal, and several other boys set out guards, surrounded the tree, stationed at certain distan~~ce~~t locations. Nothing happened the first two nights, the third night the little thieves made their appearnace, single file in a very quiet manner. Arriving at the tree they climbed ~~the tree~~ it, and proceeded to satisfy their appetites. About that time, with the guardsman signal, they closed in and captured the thiefs perched on limbs in the tree eating figs. The question then arose, what ~~are we going~~ to do with them? There were only three in the group and six in the group guarding the tree. It was decided that they ~~will~~ would have to receive some punishment, and agreed that the boys would have to come down, one by one, each receiving three good licks with a flexible limb of a tree. One of the boys would bend them over his knee, the other administer the penalty as prescribed, the other four would stand guard. After puting the tree theif~~s~~ through the degree, ~~the~~ were given a few seconds start on a run, and were told if they were caught by them again before reaching home they would get three more

switches. This news spread to all the youngsters in the neighborhood and no more guards were necessary. Mickey, returning to the house rather late, of course, he had to tell his mother of the wonderful capture they made and the punishment inflicted upon the thieves. His mother agreed that the boys did not do right. Mickey then recalled the instance or day when he had his friends to dinner, the day ~~when~~ his mother told him happiness comes from making others happy, and misery likewise. He then told his mother that he remembered did not do right to those boys and ~~the reason~~ why. So the next day, Mickey set out to find the boys and invite them over to have a fig eating party, not only the three were invited, but also the five that helped Mickey in the capture. They all had a jolly good time. In later years found the little tricks had a very good effect on all the boys including himself and realized that the few words spoken by his mother, at the proper time, accomplished much with Mickey, and indirectly with many other boys, through Mickey.

Mickey was beginning to realize that a good deed will always return, but later found that he became almost too generous and popular in life, not realizing that he should somewhat choose his companion.

He found himself and associates in a deplorable condition by use of intoxicating liquor, and did not realize that the effect would or may result in a bad habit, finally discovered that he grew very fond of strong liquor. Instead

were constructed of marble on one side, wood on the other. 21 X 15 feet in size. The bread texture was different than that in any other country, and is known as ~~the~~ "salt rising" bread. The public bakers baked the bread on a percentage basis. Mickey would patiently wait to take the bread home for which he would receive several fresh slices. ~~of the fresh bread.~~

~~Mickey being the only child received more advantages than the average youngsters of his age.~~ At the age of eleven his mother died, leaving Mickey and his father in great sorrow. For several months Mickey would not go out and play with his pals as he used to, but would stay at home or accompany his father in his daily duties. This finally grew burdensome and decided that he would rather stay at home and play with his playmates. At this time Mickey grew concious of the beauty that surrounded and existed in the house he lived in and ~~was~~ born. Memories of his mother returned to him, one by one, and trying to do, and doing, some things that his mother told him, came to "Happiness comes from making others happy", ~~proved to him that his mother was right~~. He would go around the house and admire the things his mother had arranged ~~around the house~~. Mickey later found that a home ~~made~~ without a mother was not so good, no matter how good and kind his father was. One day, feeling blue, Mickey asked his father if he would get another nice mother for him, and sure enough a stepmother arrived with a daughter two years younger than himself. They both were very nice, a real mother, and a real girl playmate. In a very short time things again appeared like home.

Dr Paul Padin, Mgr.

Reserch Department. Sub; Michael Antonius. Continued.

In my former notes I failed to mention some interesting facts regarding the various fruits that grew on the or about the yard where Mickey was born. There were what is known Zaghrauer, A little round red fruit like cranberries.. The Hamblass a round green fruit. Annab date, which all were very delicious, but the finest and best of all that Mickey loved so well was the Mausey Fig, the fig tree was claimed to be several hundred years old, the fruit ripened very late in the fall after the snow began to fly, or rather after November the first. this fig when ripe it would be filled with juice syrup like, and when real ripe the juice would begin to drip out at the bottom or the flowering end, Each year Mickey would wait patiently for the fruit to ripen, sometimes he could not control his patients and would pick some of the fruit before it was thoroughly ripe well it was not so good but felt that he had to eat the same, resulting in a stomach ache and that was not so good for him, not only the stomach ache in addition a scholding from his mother also the missing of mothers cooking for a meal or two. The tree was very large and produced an abundance fruit each year, in fact so much that they could not use it themselves, their friends fortunately shared in a large portion of the crop. One thing Mickey will never forget and that was the sport that he and his pal used to have in guarding the tree in the evenings during the time the fruit was ripening. There were a few boys in that neighboorhood that were of the opinion that stolen fruit was the sweetest and tasted the best, and that holds good now days. they used to sneek around in the dark climb up the tree and eat all the fruit they wanted, with a few extra in their pockets they would quietly come off the tree then make their getaway, Mickey got wise to them. he his pal and several other boys set out

guards surrounded the tree stationed at certain distance locations, nothing happened the first two nights, the third night the little thieves made their apperance single file in a very quiet manner. arriving at the tree they climed the tree and proceeded to satisfy their appetide about that time with the guardsman signal they closed in and captured the the thiefs perched on limbs in the tree eating figs. The question then arose, what are we going to do with them there were only three in the group, and six in the group guarding the tree. it was decided that they will have to receive some punishment, and agreed upon that the boys would have to come down one by one, each receiving three good licks with a flexiable limb of a tree one of the boys would bend them over his knee the other administer the penalty as prescribed. the other four would stand guard. After putting the tree thieves through the degree, they were given a few seconds start on a run, and were told if they were caught by them again before reaching home they would get three more switches. This news spread to all the youngsters in the neighborhood and no more guards were necessary. Mickey returning to the house rather late, of caurse he had to tell his mother of the wonderfull capture they made. and the punishment inflicted upon the thieves. his mother agreed that the boys did not do right. Mickey then recalled the instance or day when he had his friends to dinner. when his mother told him happiness comes from making others happy, and misery like wise, he then told his mother that he did not do right to those boys and the reason why. so the next day Mickey set out to find the boys and invite them over to have fig eating party, not only the three were invited but also the five that helped Mickey in the capture, they all had a jolly good time in later years found the little tricks had a very good effect on all the boys including himself. And realized that the few words spoken by his mother at the proper time accomplished much with Mickey and and indirectly with many other boys through Mickey.

Mickey beginning to realize that a good deed will always return, but later found that he became most too generous and popular in life, not realizing that he should somewhat choose his companion, found himself and associates in a deplorable condition by use of intoxicating liquor, and did not realize that the effect would or may result in a bad habit, finally discovered that he grew very fond of strong liquor, instead of stopping the indulgence he decided that he would limit himself and that will answer the question of future, but later in years he realized and wished many times that had he stopped drinking the strong drinks at the time when he bagan to realize the effect,s he would be far better off today, as he is now suffering from the effects, and realizes that the liquor and indulgence from the time he was a youngster to this day has caused him a little fortune, many unhappy days, and finally resulted in a complete breakdown(this will be explained in a latter issue.)

Mickey was a very powerfull man physically as well as mentally until later years, he knows not the power of his success, in fact most all Syrians are very powerfull, and they are great people to venture. Many leave their native country for a while to seek a fortune, and a big majority do make it, they in many cases return home to their people to display their success, many enters business others lobby around, critisice, dissaprove, and even critisice their government some even defy their government, in which case the man generally finds himself in the military service, and those that enter business in most cases become dissatisfied and wants to get away, in nearly every case they realize very little out of the property that they paid a handsome prize, they leave for other parts to make another fortune, and most of them return to the United States where they made their first so-called fortune, be it large or small,

to be continued.

Adolph Forth,

San Francisco, Calif. Oct 8-34.

Mr Paul Bedin, Mgr.
Research Dept.

Sub Antonius, Syrian.

On the return to private life from the army, not having any particular ability or trade to go to, going from place to place in serch of some work, common ordinarly trades of labor never appealed to him, ~~gaining from~~ in traveling the entire coast studying conditions, and looking for oppertunity to enter into some business not having much money, found that the business that he wanted required more capital then then what he had, finally he found that it was necessary for him to buckle down to one thing or another on account his finances running low. landed in Los Angeles, where he met some of his countryman who was in the merchandising business dealing principally in imported wearing apparels, decided that that would be a good line to sell. Not having any training in salesmanship, with a little coaching , he started out with a certain number of samples, such as pajamas , underwear, robes and articles of that nature, many of the articles were american made, except that they were copied from oriental designs, however all was of first class material and workmanship, and sold for a very high price, some of the articles netted him one hundred percent profit, Being that Mr Antonius is a tipical Syrian Gentleman, with a good personality, believing that he could sell the merchandise principally on account of his knowledge of the materials as they are made in the old country, also styles and fashions. After more or less study and rehersing his sales Program and manner of presentation, felt that he was qualified to attempt his new business venture, he left Los Angeles for pasadena as advised by his firm with some leads, the first day was of peliminary work for appointments, however the second day

received an order for a forty dollar bath robe, which leads to others some of which were very valuable customers later on. His first call proved fruitless due to the fact that his introduction was not from the proper source. However found out the reason why he was not recognized, he immediately set out to get a start from the proper channel of introduction. First calling on the secretary of the wealthy gentlemen that he wanted to see. The secretary being interested in the garments made an oppointment to call at his home on a certain time and day when his wife would be there. Not only samples were displayed before them but many very attractive garments were braught over from Los Angeles, Garments that would interest them, The garments all were marked up to a very high price. however for an introductory offer they would reduce the prices twenty five percent, with the understanding that the lady would make special efforts to display the garments that she purchased at a party or tea given at the home of the wealthy gentlemen. A few days later Mr Antonius received a call from the lady of the house, The firm immediately made special selection of garments and what not which were delivered in proper carrying cases at their mansion at a given time to arrive shortly after Mr Antonius called. The delivery of the parcels were made by a specially fine delivery car. After the display of the articles it was learned that there was a certain garment that the lady wanted, with a telephone call and the garments arrived within a short time, this was a very profitable day for Mr Antonius, leaving there with approximately a five hundred dollar sale. the original sale was approximately four hundred , the balance of one hundred dollars was made account a reduction in prices on other articles that were not so much in demand. Oh what a day a months wages in one day for Antonius. This was not all, he also

was given a card of introduction to a friend of this wealthy man
Antonius realizing the fact that the friend being in the merchandising
business, he could not get by with the aforementioned prices.
so he decided that he would try to sell him a bill of goods for his
store for retail purpose, and this idea worked out very nicely.
but with a smaller margin of profit, but a good business, principally
on account the sale to the wealthy party.. In a few months time
found it more difficult ~~[illegible]~~ for his importer to secure the
class of merchandise , principally on account the war conditions.
Growing worse as time went on, finally it become necessary to look
for other line or livelihood. However in the eight months or so
made a very handsome profit, and enough money saved up for to
enter into some business that could be carried on with less than ten
thousand.. Trying one thing and another, finally came to San Francisco
leasing one of the highest class apartment houses, at first business
was good with full house, serving old country style dishes which
were very popular. However as time drifted on, and the socalled
depression become more and more noticable, the guest beginning to
complain that they cannot make ends meet, some leaving for cheaper
quarters, others remaining but were not able to meet their bills
the house carrying them month after month with small payments,
it finally got so that the house could not meet their obligations
and finally forced to give it up, The struggle and worries over
finances braught about sickness and distress.

By A. Forth,

San Francisco, Calif. Sept. 1934.

Dr Paul Radin. Mgr.

Research Department. Cont; Michael Antonius.

Syrians as a rule are proud and love to rule, but so far they have not learned ~~the manner of how to organize~~ the art of organizing their hidden powers to bring forth their hidden powers for success, so far majority strife for success individually and individual success brings forth nearly the amount it involves, Some are beginning to realize that it requires orgirization and Cooperation to the extend large or small depends on the desired accomplishment. It is believed that Syria will be a great or leading factor in stabelizing and organizing the Mohamadens in bringing about an independence and self ~~government~~ controlled government covering the other ader people.

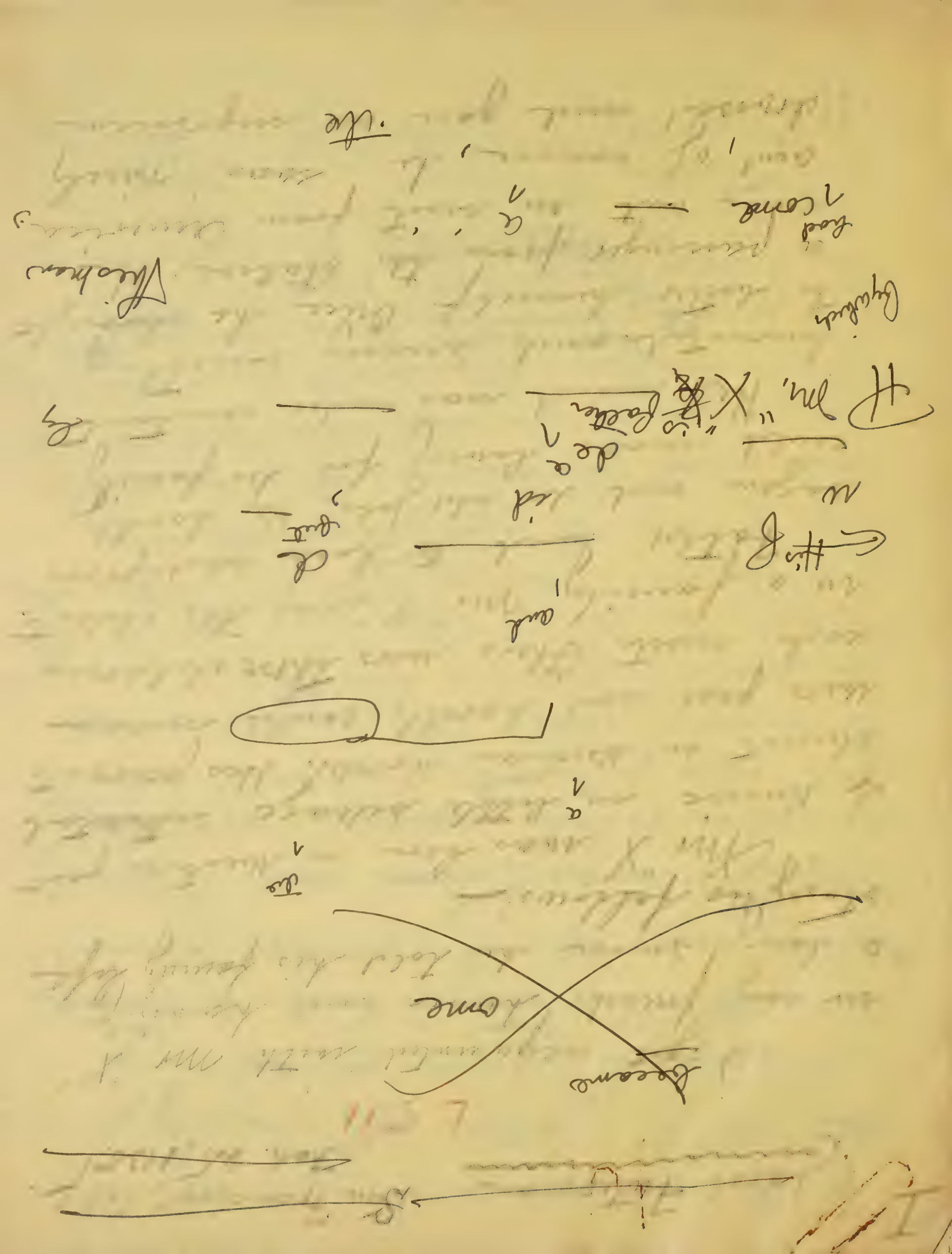
Mickey as an individual does not believe in any particular religion and thinks that we come and go as any other creature or animal that we see on this earth. what there is beyond death no one knows and no one will ever know. This theria is based on facts of many discussions in his native land, Some of the elder people in Syria seem ~~[illegible]~~ to have more or less truth covering the origin of the bible. Study into ancient history covering the origin of the bible there seem to be sufficient proof that the historic scriptures were all rewritten many times, from simbols into simbols and the so called meaning or as we lister to the hearing or reading word after word in the scripture, we accept it as it appears, this is due to the shortcoming of our powers to decipher what is called the truth. The bible being written and rewritten from symbols, finally it became a book with the present chapters, created the same as any other book. We find that many of our best books in our libraries are creatives of matters published in other books. therefore he cannot accept any reading as a matter of absolute truth unless there is something to substenciate the facts, since the bible is written in symbols, This he believes is the cause of so many different religions, and the turmoil and wars on this earth. and the so called religion factions are largely to blame., for much of our strife

that we are subjected to. religion is created by a constant impression /of what ever they may call it created sooner or later it becomes a fact in their minds that a certain chapter or paragraph or possibly a word bears thus. The picture is created so that the average indivitual with their shortcoming is not able to improve or dissect the meaning, making it necessary for them to accept as it appears, consequently the average indivitual gropes in the dark, and says oh what is the use, especially with those that tried to study into the various religion, all of which claims to have the truth, If it is true that the bible is the book of truth, there must be some records and articles ~~[illegible]~~ symbols or otherwise to substenciate some of the articles in the old testiment that could be produced to enlighten some of the thinking people on this earth. that is so far as their thinking power can reach. A human being apparently is the lowest ~~in intelligence~~ intelectual creature of all animals, an animal after it has weined, it goes out and provides for itself, how many people can do that at the present time. sick or well makes no differec Why do we have so much sickness, particularly cancer and T.B. which should not exist, These diseases do not exist in countries where the natives live on natural foods, instead of the highly demineralized and devitalized products that we are consuming of greater amounts every years and so goes up the rate of the horrible diseases, On account of the highly refined demineralized and devitalized product we starve our bodies for lack of the proper mineral elements, causing cells in our body to die not to be noticed for some time, until a body of cells in one spot have died and begins to decay then we call on the doctor, when in this stage find that it is generally too late to rebuilt new cells, in fact where there is one spot effected, is also proof that there are millions of cells effected and many dead throughout the body, leaving the system in a very low state of health, and not able to rebuilt cells.
The sooner our manufacturers come to realization of the necessary mineral elements a body requires for a normal health the better it will be for themselves and all concerned.

Medical sciance claim that there is, so far no cure for cancer, this is true, that is if nothing is done to cure the cancer until it makes its outward apperance, consequently it is too late to built news cells where a group of cells are dead and wrotting, What happens then, The blood carries the white corpusels or congeling matters to the effected parts and covers up any of the decay to protect other portions of the flesh or cells, The effected portion then becomes so called a hard substance, being that the blood cannot circulate through these parts it then will in time begin to wrot and this is know to medical sciance (Cancer) so when cancer becomes visible to that extend, it is then a known fact that the entire system is effected and has many dead cells and in such low state of health that what live cells there are they are not strong enough to built up again with the best care and foods. But we do not agree that cancer cannot be cured ~~[illegible]~~ that is if taken care off before it shows up in a visable form, and then only can it be cured ~~with~~ not with inorganic substances, but with natural foods that are not devitalized and demineralized, foods that carries natural minerals as they come from nature.

Take for instance our various kinds of animals on this earth, so far we have failed to find that they maintain doctors in their groupes and they or most of them live a full life span, if left alone in their natural inviroments. but just as soon as you begin to hold them in captivity and feed them with blended foods, such as they are now feeding Dairy cows, trouble begins, believe it is safe to say that fifty percent of our dairy cows become effected with T.B. and have to be discarded. Cows fed on open range find that the T.B. rate is very much lower. The above we mention mearrly for the purpose of illustrating and to prove that most of our diseases are caused by the use of the large quantities of highly refined, demineralized food products. And this is a direct cause for the increase of T.B. and cancer. These facts are known to some medical science but not admitted.

A, Forth,



To the colleges and especially to ~~the~~ Mr X's father of being a wealthy person, although he hardly possessed any wealth. They began to talk to one another, and Mr X's father learned that the newcomer had some — his class-mates when he had not seen for a great many years. He learned that the gentleman was a factory owner and had many relatives. Mr X's father was very curious to learn more about America and asked permission to see his passenger and talk about it. He there made

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To:

Mr X after high school graduation helped his father in a store and

now he

father's store.

Mr. P. left Russia in 1904. He decided to leave Russia because the crops at that year in his village where he had were unsuccessful, and above all he was the eldest in a family of nine children. When he left his village he had not thought of going to America in fact he was prepared to go to South Africa but upon arranging his papers he found that the trip to America would be cheaper he also met some more people going to America so he decided to go to America. He arrived in San Francisco shortly before the earthquake.

A few years after arrival he was working in a wholesale establishment in San Francisco. Upon the suggestion of the manager of that concern he studied bookkeeping and became an assistant in the bookkeeping department in about 1910. At that time he was assisting his family in Russia quite considerably. Right after the world war the concern Mr P. worked for closed up. He was out of employment for quite some time when he decided in 1921 to go to the East. Upon arrival in Philadelphia where he had relatives he succeeded to get employment. In Philadelphia he married a Russian girl and lived there till 1929 when he lost his job and decided,

to return to San Francisco.

Til about 1933 he had employment in Oakland, however, he lost his job in 1933 and could not obtain any other employment. Now he works for the W. E. R. A.

[illegible] the [illegible] reasons
and spare [illegible] and
together. Each [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
as he was [illegible] to
make. His two brothers decided to
[illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible], and
[illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] school that taught the
[illegible] language. His brothers [illegible]
school.

[illegible] Dick was [illegible]
[illegible] apprentice [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] to go
[illegible] to
[illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] brothers. His [illegible]
[illegible] New York [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for the [illegible]
[illegible] for Dakota [illegible]

J. Futerman 6188 E

January 5th 1900

Mr X was born in July 1896 in the southern part of Russia. His parents were poor peasants, living in a small village with a population of 500 families. His family consisted of 5 girls and 2 boys. Their income was a few rubles a month. They owned approximately 10 acres of land. All members of the family worked, the boys to help support the family. The girls to keep from starving, although they had very little enough to eat. As they grew up the boys became independent, and left the family. The girls at advanced

crossroads. Some of them had to leave the village and go to towns to look for work or to learn some trade for their father farm was too small to enable to supply all the needs of a large family of growing ones.

Mr. N, through ~~coming~~ going to the market to sell his produce, made few acquaintances who were enthusiastic about the new world somewhere thousands of miles away behind the big ocean; they called it "America".

Friends told him stories of money in the world. The people lived there, they have gone there and made steel to help till the soil, th our

they built their houses and other conveniences to save every step of the day's work.

Mr X' was one of the pioneers and was living alone, the family ~~was~~ Since he was a young fellow he had dreamed of a big farm with plenty of land and horses.

(As he reminded ~~to~~ he realized that his dream could not ~~be realized~~ while he stayed at home --here then they all gathered

As he thought harder, the ~~two~~ half dozen seemed more and more the only possibility and he set his mind on them. Then he could work and save enough money to save and buy a few

IV

He worked his plan out of his head while coming to the United States and immediately got to work with good pay. He visualized saving money for the factors which would at first be small such as the horses, cows, farming, he would keep, poultry and eventually attach to the farm. He had ideas on how to raise crops of fruit and vegetables and to make good on the.

Mr X was slightly confused when the to start his trip across country. He doubted his ability to carry it out, his father had

And if she had he would approve of his own ideas.

But soon enough they worried at it: he left home.

On foot, ~~and~~ reached the nearest town and from there a friend of his drove him over to the railroad station. ~~x~~ ~~that~~ ~~(illegible)~~ away

He met another young man about his age with similar ideas and together with much struggle and all types of adventure they traveled to the nearest sea port. Then they stowed on a freighter going to Italy. ~~Then~~ They transferred or contracted themselves for hard work on a boat in order to pay their fare to New York.

In fall, 1907, they reached New York.

The city of New York astonished them, especially Mr. X. The skyscrapers, the massive blocks of stone, the noise, the rush, all the characteristics of a big American city made him feel and like a child. Before he had seen nothing but endless farms. For the first week he was lonesome and discouraged. But he thought that only being in the city gave him that feeling and as soon as he got into the country he would feel differently. Gradually he acquired friends, visiting friends and acquaintances amongst the country people. He worked until he saved enough money to start for Portugal. Never

country where he first learned of that country. ~~He was~~ reminded him of his own. ~~—~~ Farming here was good. At first he worked for farmers in order to learn about new methods later he owned a small farm and was quite successful. He did not become very rich but was well provided for. He became lonely for his place of birth. And what to be this perhaps was to. Every part of it was dear to him for it reminded him of his youth. But times changed and the surroundings too. The new country had also changed. Far ~~of his old country he turned~~ ~~—~~ and was ~~satisfied to be~~ here.

I

January 13 - 1937

Jesse Infirmary L2-1

This is the true story of my uncle J. He was born in Kansas about 75 years ago. His father died and his mother remarried. His stepfather was very cruel, so at the age of eight, he left home.

He roamed the country & earning food and shelter wherever he could steak food and sleeping just anywhere he could find shelter. He relates that after roaming for years he came to a large city where there were stacks of peanuts being sold on the streets and that for weeks he lived on nothing but peanuts which he stole.

I

From Jersey he made his way to Africa, sailing away on a boat. He did not stay there very long but again sailed away for America. This time he was caught and made to work his way on a sailboat. It took him several years to make the trip, but finally he landed in New York.

He got a job and saved enough to get some merchandise, put a pack on his back and went out to the country to sell his wares. He finally decided to go to the middle west and settled in Illinois, Nebraska where he met pretty Sadie again. There he met my father's sister and they were married.

Right after his marriage

III

Sauer use told him about ~~going to~~ the possibilities of Dakota and Nebraska, so he and a few more immigrants ~~that he met~~ from ~~in~~ Lisbon decided to go there. He left his wife with her mother and during the summer set out by horse and wagon for Dakota.

They arrived and built a house and barn before ~~the~~ the cold weather set in. Some of the men of the party settled while the rest stayed on the farm and tried to put in ~~—~~ crops for spring.

But they did not have ~~much luck~~ great success, for they were not farmers by nature. And the first winter they found they was one of the coldest ~~the~~ there had ever been in that part of the

IV

country. Many X times they had to tunnel X their way through the snow from the house to the barn to get to the cattle to see that they were fed and watered.

After a year's time needy got tired of this life and went back to his wife in London. He started again with a pack on his back and by hard work and practical living he saved enough money to open a little clothing store. He was a very likeable fellow and all his friends patronized him and he made quite a little money.

He now had two sons and a daughter and today a very happy family man. Where his youngest child was about 7 years old

He heard of a very fine opportunity to buy a clothing store in a small railroad town in Missouri. One of his Lincoln friends had gone there a few years before and opened a general merchandise store and was doing well. This friend wrote to him urging about the clothing store, and once more he sold his belongings and moved. They lived above the store, and that helped him in all his expenses, and could within a few years they were really quite wealthy.

He opened a larger store and added a ladies' ready-to-wear department. His oldest son worked in the store with him. They owned the building and they also owned a home. The family kept after him to take a rest, to go on a trip and take a vacation, but that was one thing he would not do. He was always the first to be in the store in morning and the

VI Last to leave at night.

Because of his own hard childhood he overindulged his children giving them every thing they asked for.

Everything would have been all right if the 1929 crash had not come. After that everything went wrong; we poor old Dave lost his property and went through bankruptcy. His eldest son tried to hold several different jobs but not having been taught to take orders from his mother he lost my job after another, until now he is back with his father in a little store trying to make another start.

[illegible] had [illegible]
[illegible] had
much. [illegible]
heard [illegible]
named Esther. When
Philip was seven years
old he helped [illegible]
farm with his mother
and brothers. [illegible]
[illegible] the
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the year 1912

III

they heard a sound
which. David Phillips
was a little lame
and walked that
week length from an
orange grove from
California. Not about
twenty days ago.
He had to leave the
second was between
[illegible]
as he could, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
they moved to
Lawrence
Philip's was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Conference and the
Holy Ghost descended
upon the children and
been baptized. Philip
taught and baptized
them the gospel. He
married the eunuch
between and then
he was taken away.
His children got to
school and learned
of God and Christ. Philip
had told them
about his life and
preaches so that they
understand what
happened. America
the country they are
coming in.

d. in the unfortunate [illegible] which were married in Russia and come to United States where the wife was [illegible] at time she is employed as a [illegible] sewer, her husband [illegible] Miserable [illegible] the unemployed [illegible] now.

He came to America due [illegible] to but after [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] many years, [illegible] at first but there [illegible] unable to secure employment [illegible] a job in a [illegible] factory [illegible] this

Robbers

[illegible] for

[illegible] at the steam table in [illegible] in the school superintendent [illegible]

[illegible] are

[illegible] speak, the language [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] to help [illegible]

show [illegible] Government [illegible] the officials [illegible]

indentat

[illegible] of business enterprises.

Trade Unions

[illegible] children to study and [illegible]
[illegible] law. She is a member of the Parent-
[illegible] organizations and participates in
their activities.

She has relatives in the [illegible]
where she commutes and [illegible] to the
center of city. She said that they [illegible]
"[illegible]" [illegible] I [illegible]
their letters that [illegible]
as well as she [illegible]. She [illegible]
would prefer living in the [illegible]

[illegible]

United States has a better chance for
economic recovery than most [illegible]

Reported by A. Lifantieff
March 12, 35.

Biography of Mr. Z,
Russian immigrant.

Mr. Z was born in Opochka ("wee-town"), North-West of Russia, on March 31, 1882, in a family of poor ~~and~~ illiterate peasants.
His father dreamed to make a priest out of his son and sent him for education to the Ecclesiastical Seminary in Pskov.
Mr. Z, after his graduation from this school, entered the Kharkov's Veterinary Institute (South Russia) and, in 1908, he received his degree of Veterinary Surgeon.
In the same year, 1908, he ~~got~~ married girl daughter of priest in Pskov.
From November 15, 1908 to 1914 he was assigned as chief Veterinarian to the Amour Cossack Regiment and to the 6th Siberian Artillery Brigade. In 1914 Mr. Z was transferred to the 4th Marioupolsky Hussars Regiment and stayed with it on German front up to September 17, 1917. During German gases-attacks on ~~their~~ Russian front, in 1916-1917, Mr. Z. was poisoned and sent to the Mineral Baths in the Caucasus for recuperation and from there went to Far-East.

In 1918 he established himself as private Veterinary Surgeon in Old Harbin, Manchuria, and at the same time became a sanitary inspector for that city.

By 1923 the political situation and economic conditions in Manchuria became alarming as result of approach of Red Army and occupation of Russian Far-East by the U.S.S.R. These conditions forced Mr. Z. to go to the U.S.A. ~~and in summer of 1923 he arrived~~ and to San-Francisco. ~~The~~ Means of Mr. Z. were very limited; his wife, on arrival ~~to the U.S.A.~~ became subjected to chronic sickness, as result of change of climate; fourteen years old daughter of Mr. Z. required not only support but education too. Mr. Z. was forced to work hard and much more than was good for him. He worked in Crockett, in sugar industry, in cooper shops, as a helper in music store, as a salesman of lunch-boxes for factory laborers, as piano tuner, etc. This contact with labor gave Mr. Z. a good material for observations and conclusions about labor conditions in the U.S.A. and for comparison of these conditions and standard of living with that of pre-war Russia.

~~Mr.~~ He Z. is of opinion that compesation of labor in U.S.A. is higher, probably because the productivity of labor assisted by labor saving devices is higher; the standard of living, so far as material comfort is concern is higher too; but at the same time the work is more intensive and very little time is left to laborer to improve his mind and spirit or ~~add to him~~ education. In that condition the situation is identical in his opinion ~~of Mr. Z.~~, with that existed in Russia. Not being an economist Mr. Z. is surprised by the principles by which wages are determined in American industry where apparent disequantity between compensation and effort may be observed too often. The intensity of labor in the American industry kills workers in shorter time than in Russia, ~~in his opinion~~, where no high pressure of boss system existed in pre-war time and speed of operation was considerably slower. Sanitary conditions of American industry are below of those observed by him in Russia. Especially absence of accident preventive devices, faulty ventilation, etc. ruins health of workers.

In opinion of Mr. Z. considerable number

of industrial conflicts are direct result of the treatment given by bosses to the common, unskilled labor, especially if it is not organized and protected by union. Mr. Z., regardless of hard work, put much energy and spent much time in social activities of Russian colony of San-Francisco. He, his wife, and daughter always participated in musical numbers of Russian concerts, they all are singers of Russian Church chorus, and are members of several organization of social and cultural nature. The depression effected Mr. Z. very hard, so he was forced to apply for assistance from S.E.R.A., but he believes that under able lidership of present President and his educated and unselfishly minded advisers, and enlightened members of cabinet, the depression will become the matter of the past and he once more will become a self-supporting working of his community.

As a man brought up in peasant family Mr. Z. does not approve the present day frivolities between sexes, co-education, freedom of divorces, women's rights, and absence of family life with strong

authority of the head of the family over wife and children and their behaviour. Mr. Z. regards the U.S.A. as a country in which he will die, that conditions to which he used in Russia will never be reestablished and new one, even modified by possible and probable inevitable changes in political, economic, and social relations existing now in Russia will be more foreign to him that those existing in U.S.A.

After the death of his wife in 1934, his desire is to be always near her grave and to be buried next to her ~~after his death~~ as Mr. Z. instructed his daughter to do in his will.

A. Lifanchiff

Batteries and junk is the business of Mr. N~~ovak~~, a Russian from the Ukraine, unmarried and 45 years of age.

He came to the United States when he was about 15 years old and, though he landed in New York with his mother, father and brother, the family did not stay there, but went almost immediately to Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. N~~ovak's~~ first job--the one he remembers most vividly--was selling brooms on the streets of the "Windy City" for ten cents each. He held other odd jobs in wrecking yards, garages and battery shops and what he learned in these semi-mechanical fields led him into his present business.

By the time he was 23 he decided to leave Chicago and his ~~family~~ brother, ~~the former two now dead~~, and he came way to the Pacific coast.

He stayed in Los Angeles for a short time, and then he went up into the San Joaquin valley where he almost prospered. He ran a garage and, between tourists, other travellers and Japanese truck growers, he got along well.

However, after several or more good years the depression was the bad medicine that set Mr. N~~ovak~~ wandering again. This next time he settled in Las Vegas, Nevada where he set up another battery and junk business, with a partner, and engaged in the not too lucrative business of selling parts to, and fixing batteries for, tin-horn tourists.

The chief joy and likewise hate of Mr. N~~ovak's~~ existence ~~are~~ were these same tourists whom he cursed ~~consistently~~ because of their "chizzling" ways.

~~NOTE~~

Until he left Las Vegas, "Mr. Novak" spent most of his spare time gambling at the "crap tables" in the town's gambling dives. He is 40, single, and he belongs to no organization.

His brother, with whom "Mr. Novak" has little correspondence, is a sheet-metal worker in Chicago.

At present "Mr. Novak" is in Oakland looking for an opening in his line of business, the battery and junk business.

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Mr. X... was born in Odessa, of Russian and German parents. His mother was a textile worker, and participated in the counter attacks against the czarist regime. His father was exiled because of similar activities and died in Siberia. There were eight children in the family, and because of poverty they could not go to school.

When he was 14, he left home and went to sea, at first on Russian ships, and then in the American Merchant Marine. He worked between North America and Vladivostok. During the war he sailed American transports, and from 8 to 14 hours a day, was on the lookout for U-boats.

After 14 years at sea, during which time he had worked up from the bottom to second assistant engineer, he left the ships and went to work in New York. He worked in cafés and automats, and went to night school in order to qualify for his citizenship papers. He obtained citizenship.

When a youth, and on a trip to the Far East, he contracted a venereal disease, for which he was treated more or less constantly in hospitals in various ports. The treatment did not seem to benefit him. In Baltimore, he happened to be sleeping in a lumberyard, "this being such a prosperous country". He met a man there, who told him of a self-cure he himself had made for the same disease, by 28 days of

starvation, combined with hard exercise. Mr. X... was stimulated to try this cure. Since finding himself healthier, he has become a devotee of Bernard MacFadden. He now loves physical culture, and especially "Physical Culture".

After being in New York for two years, he went back to the ships; but he had a nervous breakdown and was put in the hospital. There he met a Russian Pole. They knew each other's families. The Pole told him of the New International Seamen's Club, now the Marine Workers' Union. This, he says, is the fightin'est union in existence. He learned through this Club of workers' organizations, and of the power of organization in respect to the betterment of conditions for workers.

In 1929, he came west and worked for the Associated Charities of San Francisco as a pick and shovel man. During the "red scare", he acted as a union sympathizer, received some beatings, and was knocked out by gas bombs. Lately he makes his living by selling the "Western Worker" and the "New Masses", and by doing odd jobs.

He says he has been brought into revolutionary activities because of suffering, adverse discrimination ~~and~~ against him because of his Russian birth, experience of bad conditions on American ships, and by general observation. When he attended Dear Mother Mooney's funeral, when he heard the words of dear Father Mooney at the

funeral, when he thinks of the likes of dear Tom Mooney in jail, he could not and cannot but say to himself: L'union des travailleurs fera la paix du monde!

Mr. X... is, from the present observer's point of view, a prime kibitzer. Let us leave him while he goes to buy his "sweet mummy" a 10¢ bag of potato chips.

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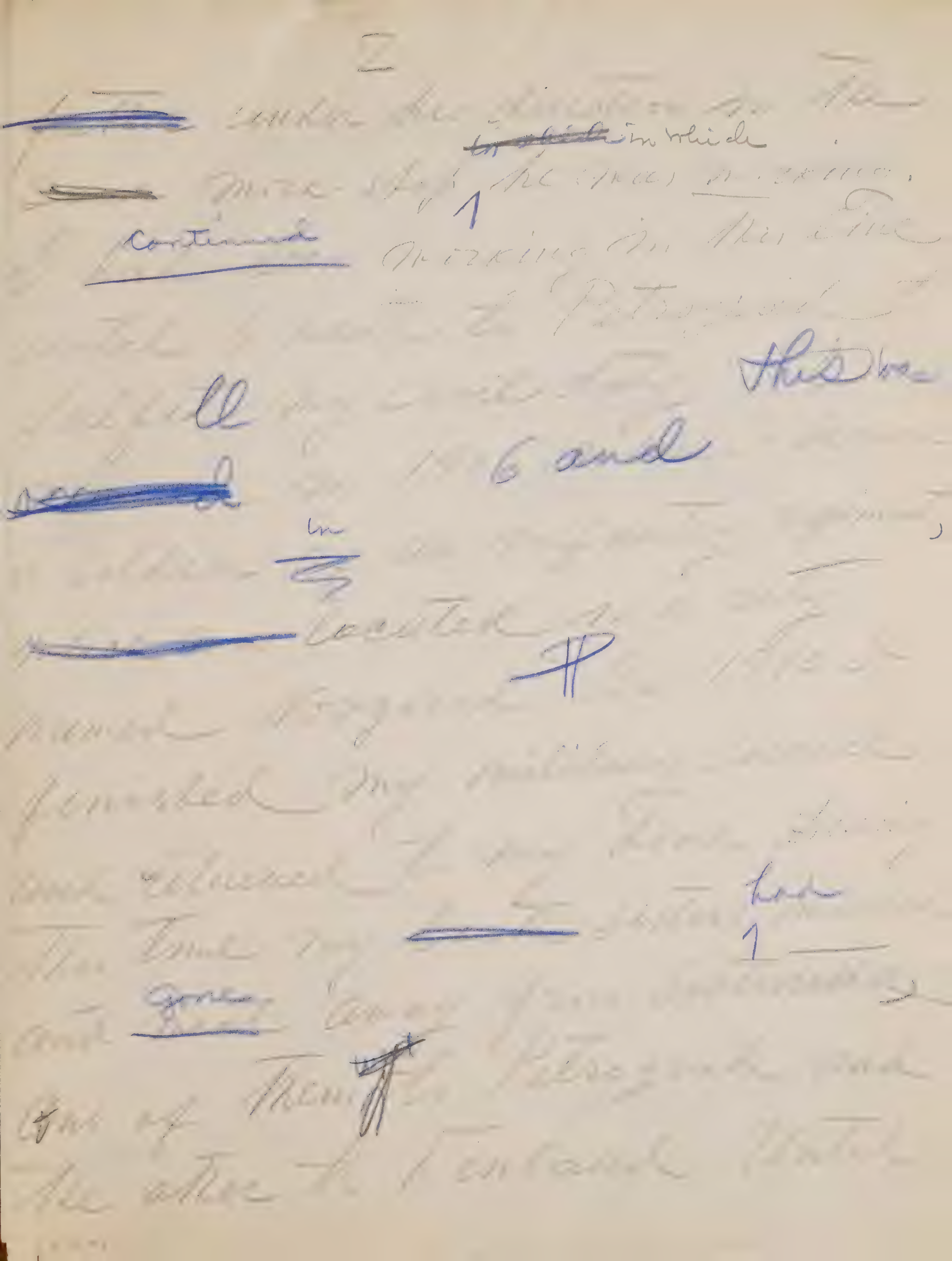

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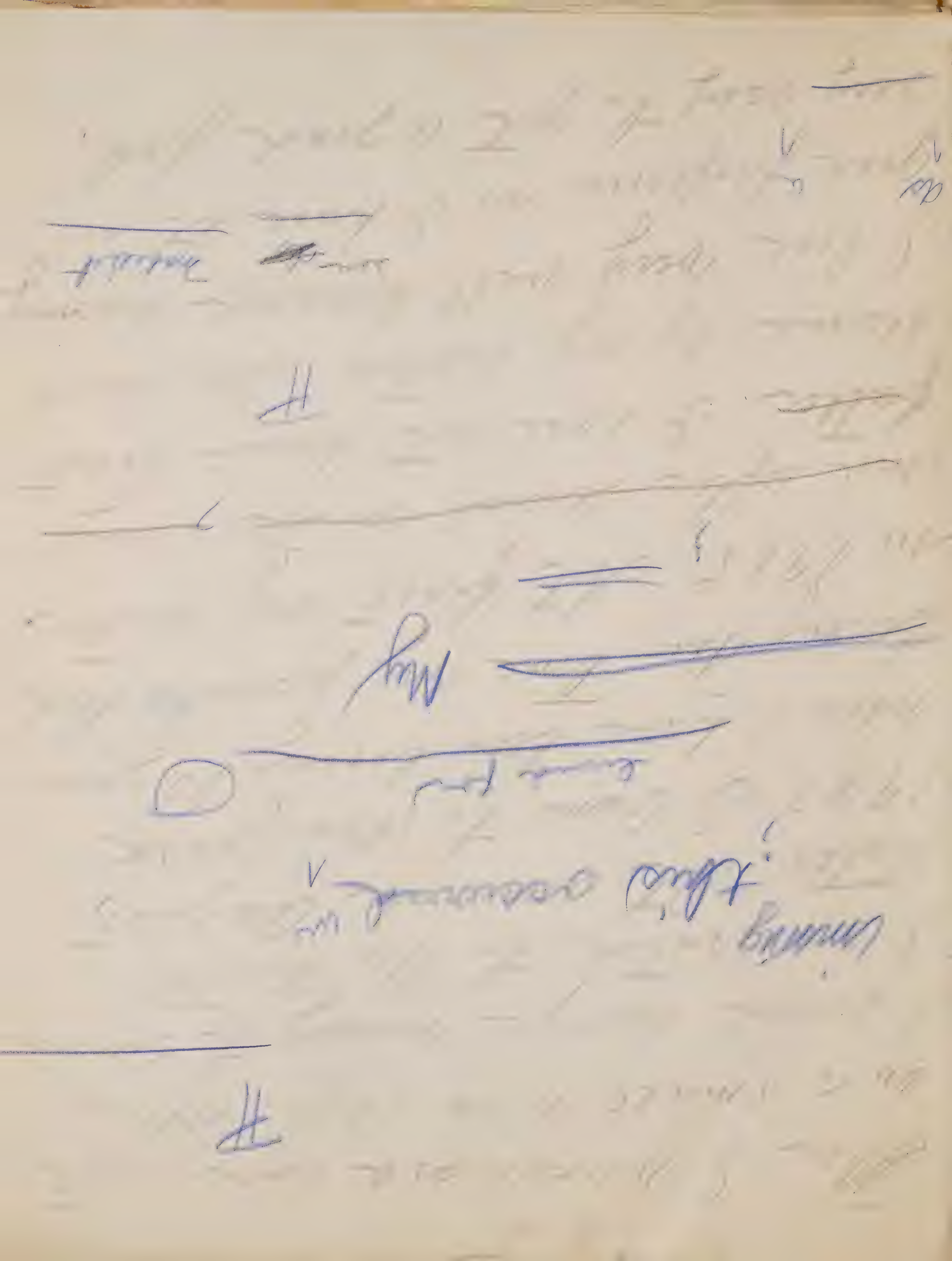

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D Twomey

Informant is a Russian American, born in SF, but of Russian parentage. He is now about 35 yrs old, and is in the auto wrecking business. Because of his shrewd buying, he has become well known to his trade by the name of "Ike". Nevertheless having nothing but grammar school education, he has done very well for himself, owns his own business, has bought a house, has married, and is the boss of about 5 mechanics who work off and on at his shop. He has good business ability. Recently he has turned to building trailers for passenger autos out of the wrecked parts in his shop, and has built up a fine cash business making well over 400 $. He is a little too given to liquor for his own good, but outside of that, is all right. He is very devoted to his wife and his marriage has been a decided factor in his success.

Dominick Twomey

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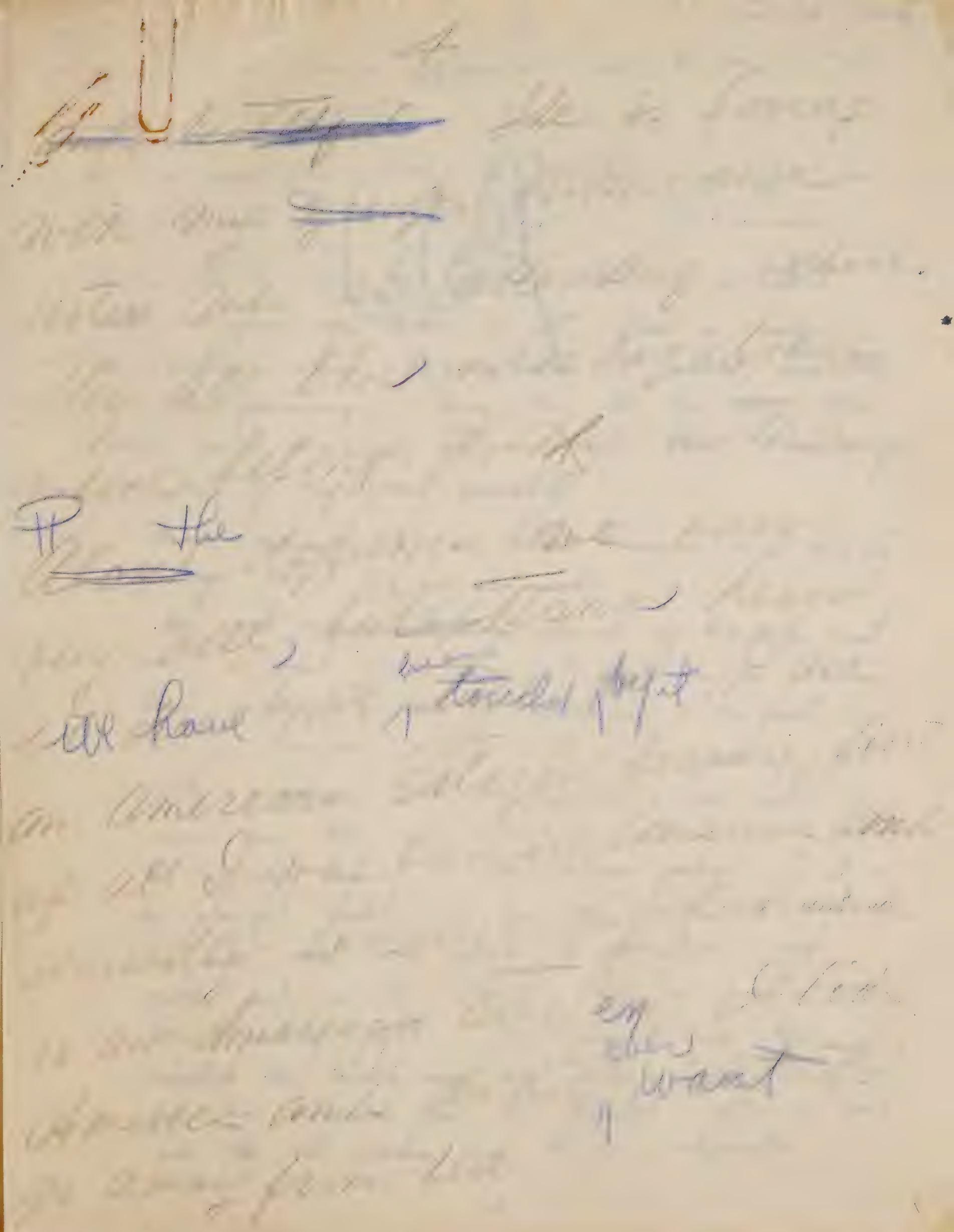

~~Dominick Twomey~~

Informant is a Russian, 55 years old and has been in this country for the past 30. Since the time of his arrival he has made his living as a longshoreman, first in New York and for the past 20 yrs. in San Francisco.

During all this time he has never had an accident until one year ago, when a cut from a rusty tin binding, which he neglected to attend, resulted in blood poisoning. Since then he has done little work, partly because of age, and again because of the lack of employment generally.

He is married to a fellow Russian and has 2 big boys, about 20 yrs old ~~each~~.

His great vice ~~which is~~ shared by his wife and sons, is drink. He does not drink as the Italian does, moderately and as freshening to his food, nor as an American, quickly and for a pick up, but vastly, unendingly, and for days at a time until, in more cases than not, DT has set in. In fact he is well known to the Potrero police, for it is his playful habit in times of drink, to beat up his wife and sons, wreck the furniture, and amble out in the street like a great mad bear, seeking fight. His youngest son has inherited this terrible vice, and when I met him, had just been released from the hospital after a bout with the red snakes and the green elephants.

Now you would think this big sodden hulk would have little time for Romance. But it seems that not three years ago, when he had already past (50) there lived next door to him on Russian hill, another family of Slavs, whose young daughter was just (17). And this young lassie proceeded to pull the old man's leg. His wife had no suspicion of the state of affairs until his weekly pay check became smaller and smaller. This was explained on the score of no work. ~~and~~ But she wondered why ~~when going~~ when he went to the corner grocery store to get some kerosene, or a bit of soap, ~~that~~ her neighbors laughed self-consciously at her, and tried to avoid her. Then again she wondered why the old man wanted to spend so much time in the garden. So she spied on him and saw him pass over a ($5) bill to the young lassie.

She soon stopped all that. Down to the docks she went ~~his~~ next pay day. She saw him draw his pay and go off to a saloon. In she followed and beheld him and the lassie over a couple of glasses. splitting the paycheck. Well, she soon fired the lassie, and the old man has no inamorata now. In fact, it seems that there is some sort of fixer among the Russians, because she told me she put her case up before this

enigmatic being, and, now the lassie doesn't live there any more, she's gone off with a Filipino, at least so the old lady says, and her old man's pay check is can be drawn only by herself.

But I daresay the old man gets his revenge, because his lawful wedded spouse was a battered old lady the last time I saw ~~this~~ [illegible]

Worney

[illegible]

Informant is a Russian who ~~[illegible]~~ came to this country [illegible]
ple He's now about 40 yrs old. He first settled down in Pittsburgh and worked in the steel mills. But after 5 yrs of this work he moved to California and secured work in a chemical factory in San Francisco.
ple Made good money and proceeded to buy a home. But about 7 yrs ago he was afflicted with tuberculosis, and stopped for about 2 yrs. Before he returned to work he met with an accident — He broke his leg and when he had recovered his job was no longer open. He secured work in a junk yard as night watchman, but his wages were very materially less than before. He was unable to keep up the payments on his home, he lost it. He feels very bitter against our government as he says no government should conduct its affairs so foolishly as to permit its workers to be pauperized and lose their homes and their jobs. He is reconciled to Communism but is in a frame of mind that would permit him to join any desperate political movement

Dinning

227

Informant is a young Russian, now 21 yrs old. He came at a very early age to this country, brought here by his parents. He is at present working in a large laundry in the soiled room. He earns very good pay, about $22 per week, and since he is unmarried, he gives most of it to his folks. His father has been night out of work for some time, so he is the bread-winner of the family. Young Dinning spent most of his life on the east $ or in the large Russian Hill district. He early became very proficient in the use of his fists, and being well built decided to become a professional boxer. So this he had not much success because he was too slow to meet any but the mediocre type of opponents. But it has given him much prestige and he feels sure that because of it, and his youth, he will eventually become a driver for the laundry, which is his big ambition because the pay is $35 a week and to him, that is "tops".

Dominick Twomey

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I lived with my wife [illegible]

We had three children [illegible]

In 1920 I lost my wife and

all children, [illegible]

[illegible] in one week of typhoid

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strength [illegible] but I [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible]

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~~Thus I~~ changed my mind ~~decided to~~ and took my leave from Russia to Estonia. For this good plan I found a compensation (a soldier in my regiment) who helped me from escaping from Russia.

This happened in February 1919. I settled in Reval and

continued living there for 3 years

during this time I worked as a blacksmith in a bicycle shop. Then I saved the Marks & roubles (Russian money) for immi-

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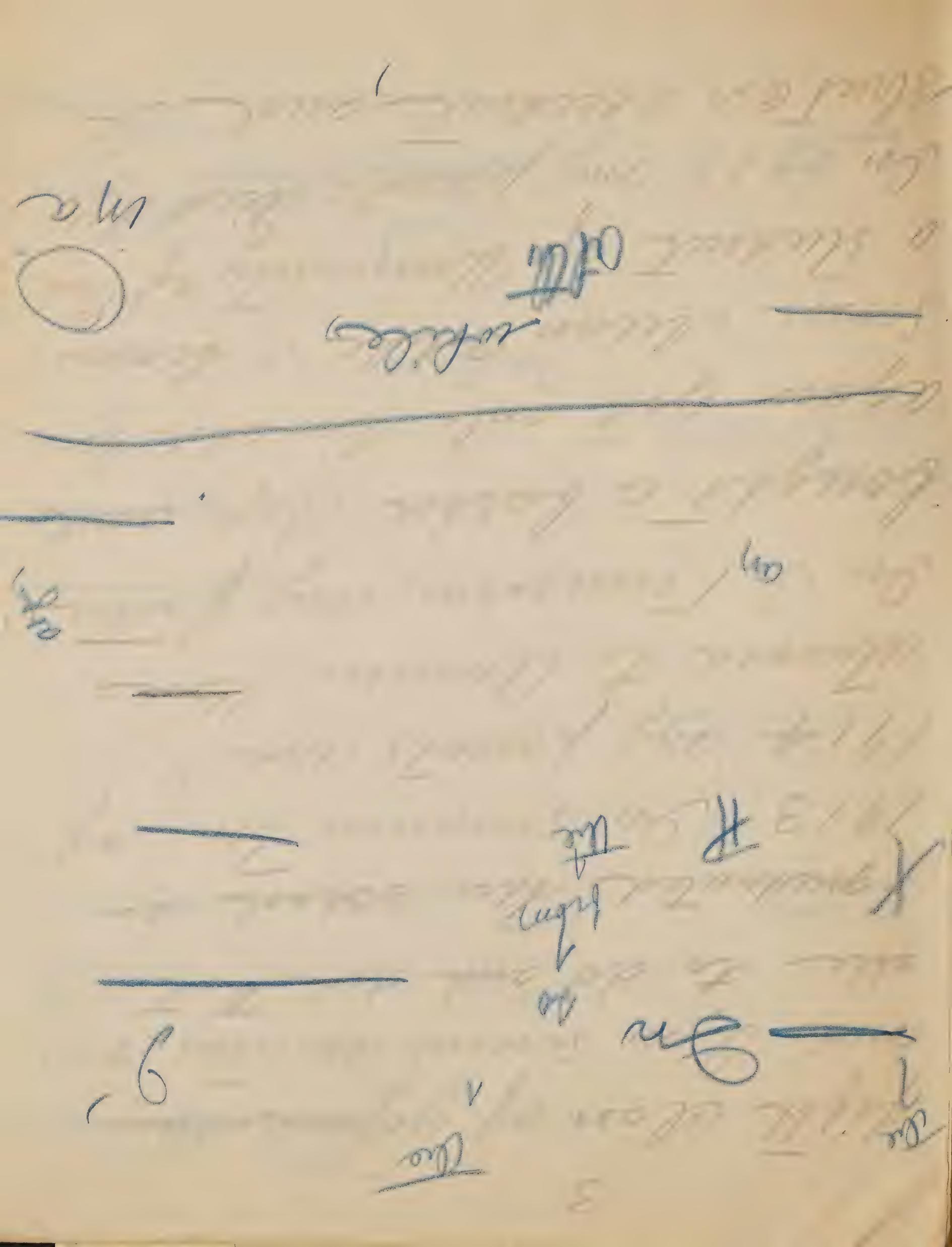

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H.C.Beckwith
Feb.4th1935.

L126

Russian.

Grim and tragic has ever been Russia's fate from the time of Catharine the great and Ivan the terrible down to the present experiment, which all the world is watching.

Although Ivan's history is brief, due to the fact that he was apparently suspicious of answering questions or volunteering information, I was able however, to find out that our subject was born in Petrograd, then St.Petersburg, residing at former capital of the Czars for five years before departing for Vladivostock,Siberia in nineteen-eighteen, where he lived up to nineteen-thirty-three and then across the Pacific to San Francisco.

A cobbler by trade and at which business he earns a livlihood here, Ivan also speaks fluent English and appears to have been well educated; one of the so called White Russians evidently.

Chinese. L127

As grotesque and forlorn a creature as I have yet seen, was Sam, whom I encountered in my rambles on the waterfront. In a forsaken spot near pier twenty-four, I stumbled on to him, all bundled up and crouched in order to keep warm, as the day was cold and breezy. Very little would he say and then only that he was born in Shanghai as he remembered and that his father and his mother were Chinese, as far as he could remember. Aside from this, he would merely mutter to himself and say that it really didn't really matter much anyway and what difference did it make to me anyway.

RUSSIAN

In the village church of the Chernigov province, a young peasant pair were married twenty years ago. The man just entered his twenty-second year of life; his bride was four years younger than he.

Reasons for immigration:

A lack of land, with the inevitable poverty as result, coupled with a firm ambition to make good, if not for themselves, then for children, let to the "promised land", America. In 1914 the young couple arrived in New York.

First job. Family life:

They did not stay in New York, but went straight to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The young man got his first job there, hard manual labor. Two years later a child was born, a girl, their only child. The parents promised to each other to bring her up as well as they could. Laboring hard through different jobs during the first few years, they were successful in saving enough money to buy a small farm in California, later establishing their home in San Francisco.

A realized ambition:

An elegant beautiful blonde, with blue eyes and golden hair is their eighteen year old daughter, and American by birth and a Russian by heart, is their proud share in the new American history.

RUSSIAN

Aldar, is a Russian who immigrated to this country in 1912. He is now about forty years old. He first settled down in Pittsburgh, working in the steel mills. After four years of this work, he moved to California and secured work in a chemical factory in San Francisco. He made good money and proceeded to buy a home. About seven years ago his wife contracted tuberculosis, lingering on for about two years. Soon after she passed away, he met with an accident, breaking his leg. When it reset, his job was no longer open. He secured work in a junk yard as nightwatchman, but his wages were very much less than before. Unable to keep up the payments on his home, he lost it. He feels very bitter against our government, as he says no government should conduct its affairs so foolishly as to permit its workers to be pampered and lost their homes and their jobs. He is reconciled to Roosevelt, but is in frame of mind that would permit him to join any desperate political movement.